



Visual



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Not Applicable

Purpose: The purpose of this briefing is to introduce Federal partners to the key elements of the National Response Plan so that they can support its implementation in their departments and agencies.

Time: 2 hours

Content Outline: This presentation includes the following major topics:

- National Response Plan (NRP) Overview
- Roles & Responsibilities
- Coordinating Structures
- Field-Level Organizations & Teams
- Implementation
- Questions and Answers

Equipment:

- Computer and Projector
- Speakers or Output to a Sound System

Note: The speakers built into a typical computer will not be loud enough for the audience to hear the audio elements within the digital video segments.

- Extension Cord and Power Strip (If Needed)

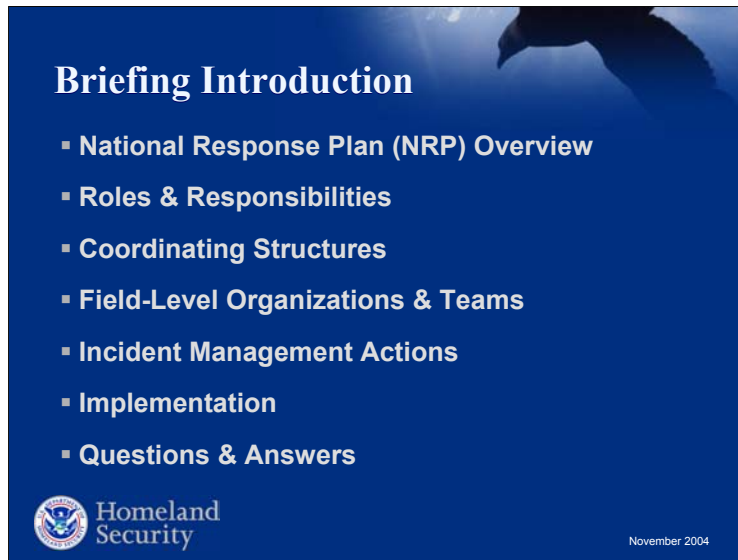
Materials:

- Copies of the National Response Plan for each participant -- Note: An option is to distribute the following page excerpts from the plan:
 - Preface
 - Letter of Instruction and Foreword (pages i - v)
 - Introduction (pages 1 - 5)
 - Emergency Support Functions (page 12)
 - Structure for NRP Coordination (page 19)
 - Sample JFO Organization for Natural Disasters (page 29) (Or other appropriate JFO charts for your audience)
- Copies of the Briefing Package - Recommend printing 2 slides per page in color. You can use the accompanying PDF file to ensure proper printing.
- PowerPoint Visuals (1 through 65)

Preparation: Within the briefing notes there are references to the relevant pages within the National Response Plan. Make sure that you review these NRP pages to have additional background information. Test the presentation on your equipment. The videos are activated by a single click on the image in the slide show mode. The videos will not work unless you are in this mode. The videos will play better if the presentation is copied onto the computer's hard drive. To ensure that the videos stay associated with the presentation, you should copy the entire folder (titled "NRP Federal Briefing") rather than the individual files.



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NRP Reference

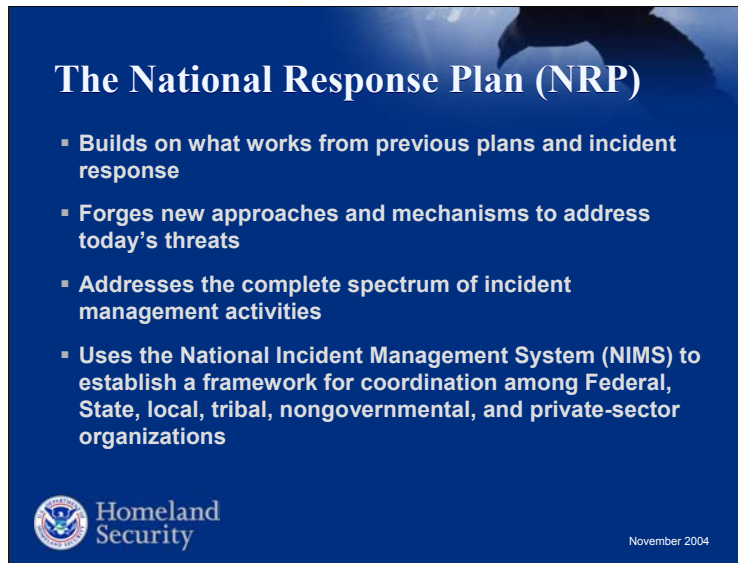
Not Applicable

Review the topics and format for the briefing.

Note: It is recommended that you have a question-and-answer session at the end of the entire presentation. Make sure to ask the audience to take notes so that you can address their questions at that time.



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NRP Reference

Preface

Explain that the NRP:

- **Builds on what works from previous plans and incident response.**

The NRP represents a true "national" framework in terms of both product and process. The NRP development process included extensive vetting and coordination with Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies, nongovernmental organizations, private-sector entities, and the first-responder and emergency management communities across the country. The NRP incorporates best practices from a wide variety of incident management disciplines to include fire, rescue, emergency management, law enforcement, public works, and emergency medical services. The collective input received from our public- and private-sector partners has been, and will continue to be, absolutely critical to the implementation and continued refinement of the core concepts included in this groundbreaking national plan.

- **Forges new approaches and mechanisms to address today's threats.**

The NRP is not just a compilation of elements -- in this case the whole is vastly more than the sum of its parts.

- **Addresses the complete spectrum of incident management activities.**

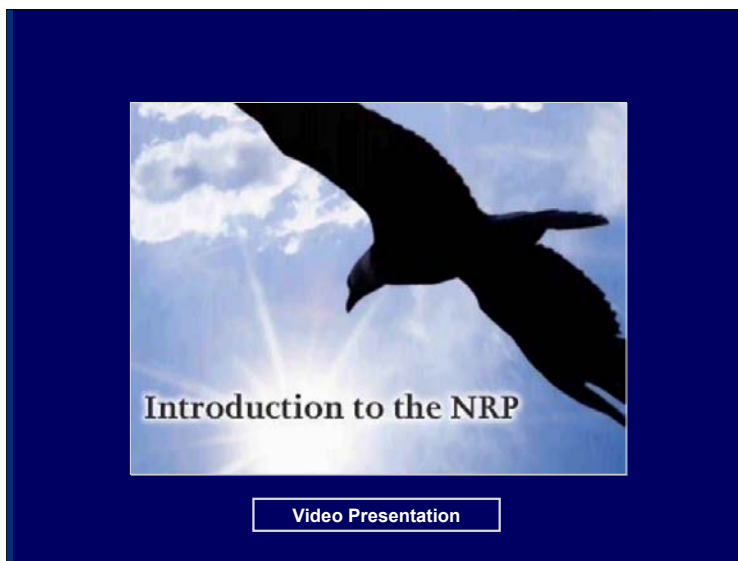
The NRP is unique and far reaching. For the first time, the NRP eliminates critical seams and ties together a complete spectrum of incident management activities to include the prevention of, preparedness for, response to, and recovery from terrorism, major natural disasters, and other major emergencies.

- **Uses the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to establish a framework for coordination among Federal, State, local, tribal, nongovernmental, and private-sector organizations.**

The NRP is built on the template of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), which provides a consistent doctrinal framework for incident management at all jurisdictional levels, **regardless of the cause, size, or complexity of the incident.**



Visual



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Pages 1 & 2

Videos will start automatically. Click once on the image to restart the video. After showing the video, ask if the participants have any comments. Use the transcript below to review the main points presented in the video.

Video Transcript

Since the tragic events of September 11, 2001, our Nation has now become resolute to be better prepared to:

- Prevent terrorist attacks within the United States;
- Reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, major disasters, and other emergencies; and
- Minimize the damage and recover from attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies that occur.

These complex and emerging 21st century threats and hazards demand a unified and coordinated national approach to domestic incident management. The National Response Plan, or NRP, specifies how the resources of the Federal Government will work in concert with State, local, and tribal governments and the private sector to respond to Incidents of National Significance.

The NRP is predicated on the National Incident Management System or NIMS. Together the NRP and the NIMS provide a nationwide framework for working cooperatively to prevent or respond to threats and incidents regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

The NRP incorporates best practices and procedures from various incident management disciplines and integrates them into a unified coordinating structure. Recognizing lessons learned and decades of experience responding to national emergencies and disasters, the NRP acknowledges that incidents must be managed at the lowest possible geographic, organizational, and jurisdictional level. Most importantly, the NRP does not alter or impede the ability of Federal, State, local, or tribal departments and agencies to carry out their specific authorities or perform their responsibilities under all applicable laws, executive orders, and directives.

The NRP provides a framework to ensure that we can all work together when our Nation is threatened.





Visual

The Mandate

Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5) directed that a new National Response Plan be developed to:

- Align Federal coordinating structures, capabilities, and resources
- Ensure an all-discipline and all-hazards approach to domestic incident management

 Incidents are typically managed at the lowest possible geographic, organizational, and jurisdictional level

 Homeland Security

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NRP Reference

Preface & Page 1

Review the key points on the visual. Augment the discussion using the following additional key points:

- In Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5, the President directed that the Department of Homeland Security develop a new National Response Plan (NRP) to **align Federal coordinating structures, capabilities, and resources into a unified, all-discipline, and all-hazards approach to domestic incident management.**
- The National Response Plan is based upon the belief **that incident are typically managed at the lowest possible geographic, organizational, and jurisdictional level.**



Visual

Existing Authorities

The NRP:

- Uses the foundation provided by the Homeland Security Act, HSPD-5, and the Stafford Act to provide a comprehensive, all-hazards approach to domestic incident management
- Does NOT alter or impede the ability of Federal agencies to carry out their specific authorities under applicable laws, Executive orders, and directives

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Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

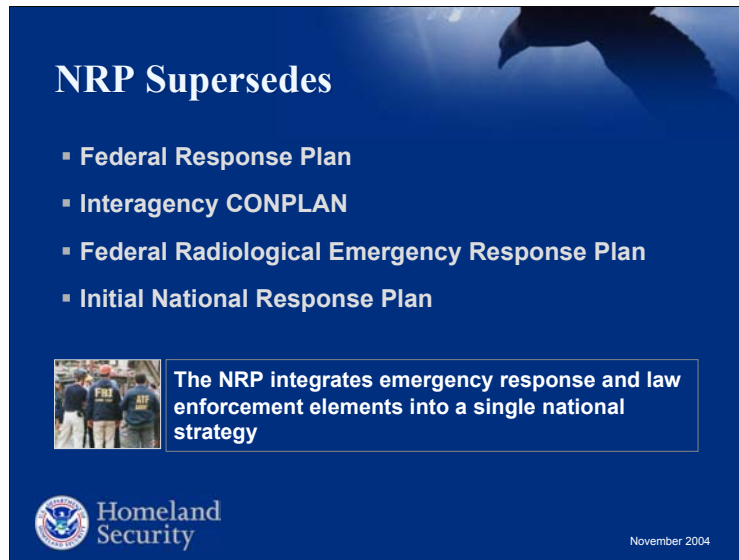
Page 2

Present the following key points:

- **Authorities:** Various Federal statutory authorities and policies provide the basis for Federal actions and activities in the context of domestic incident management. The NRP uses the foundation provided by the Homeland Security Act, HSPD-5, and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) to provide a comprehensive, all-hazards approach to domestic incident management. It also establishes the coordinating structures, processes, and protocols required to integrate the specific statutory and policy authorities of various Federal departments and agencies in a collective framework for action to include prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities. Appendix 3 provides a summary of statutes, Executive orders, and Presidential directives that provide additional authority and policy direction relevant to domestic incident management. The NRP may be used in conjunction with other Federal incident management and emergency operations plans developed under these and other authorities as well as memorandums of understanding (MOUs) among various Federal agencies.
- **Does NOT Impede:** Nothing in this plan alters or impedes the ability of Federal, State, local, or tribal departments and agencies to carry out their specific authorities or perform their responsibilities under all applicable laws. Additionally, nothing in this plan is intended to impact or impede the ability of any Federal department or agency head to take an issue of concern directly to the President, the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, or any other member of the President's staff.



Visual



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Page 1

Present the following key points:

- The NRP incorporates relevant portions of and, upon full implementation, supersedes the following plans:
 - Federal Response Plan (FRP).
 - U.S. Government Interagency Domestic Terrorism Concept of Operations Plan (CONPLAN). The Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex revises and replaces the U.S. Government Domestic Terrorism Concept of Operations Plan (CONPLAN). The annex describes the coordination of law enforcement and investigation efforts during terrorist incidents.
 - Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP). The Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex revises and replaces the FRERP. The annex provides guidelines for radiological incidents that are considered Incidents of National Significance, and for those that fall below the threshold of an Incident of National Significance.
 - Initial National Response Plan (INRP).
- The NRP, as the core operational plan for national incident management, also establishes national-level coordinating structures, processes, and protocols that will be incorporated into certain existing Federal interagency incident- or hazard-specific plans (such as the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan) designed to implement the specific statutory authorities and responsibilities of various departments and agencies in particular contingency scenarios.

These plans are linked to the NRP in the context of Incidents of National Significance, but remain as stand-alone documents in that they also provide detailed protocols for responding to routine incidents that normally are managed by Federal agencies without the need for DHS coordination. The NRP also incorporates other existing Federal emergency response and incident management plans (with appropriate modifications and revisions) as integrated components, operational supplements, or supporting tactical plans.

- **The Benefit:** Previously emergency management and law enforcement were loosely joined through two separate plans. The FRP for emergency management and the Interagency CONPLAN for terrorist events include key provisions of the law enforcement criminal investigative elements.

The NRP fully integrates emergency response and law enforcement elements into a single national strategy.



Visual

NRP Applicability

The NRP applies to all Federal departments and agencies that may be requested to provide assistance in **Incidents of National Significance** including:

-  Major disasters, emergencies, and terrorist incidents including **threats**
-  Other events requiring Department of Homeland Security (DHS) assistance

The NRP provides one way of doing business for **both** Stafford Act and non-Stafford Act incidents

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NRP Reference

Page 3

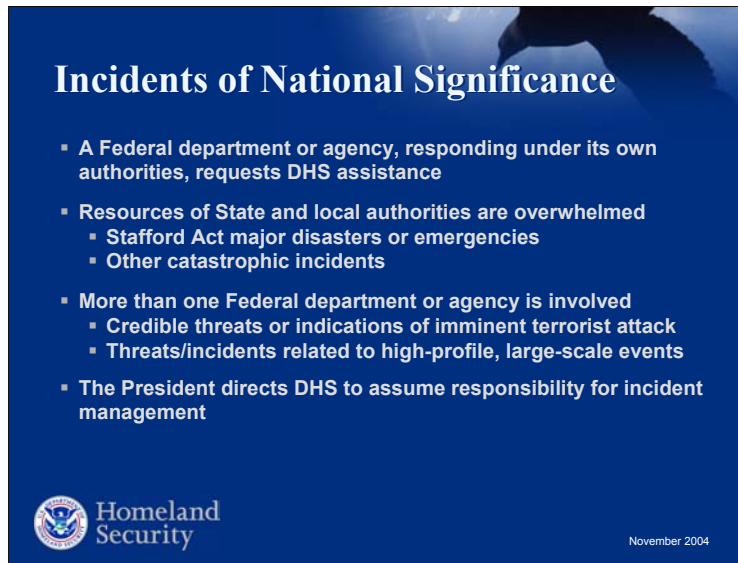
Present the following key points:

- The NRP applies to all Federal departments and independent agencies that may be requested to provide assistance or conduct operations in actual or potential Incidents of National Significance. These incidents require a coordinated response by an appropriate combination of Federal, State, local, tribal, private-sector, and nongovernmental entities in order to save lives, minimize damage, and provide the basis for long-term community and economic recovery. The American Red Cross functions as a Federal agency in coordinating the use of Federal mass care resources in a Presidentially declared disaster or emergency.
- The National Response Plan distinguishes between incidents that require DHS coordination, termed **Incidents of National Significance**, and the majority of incidents occurring each year that are handled by responsible jurisdictions or agencies through other established authorities and existing plans.
- The NRP covers the full range of complex and constantly changing requirements in anticipation of or in response to major disasters, emergencies, and **threats or acts** of terrorism.
Briefer Note: It is important to emphasize that NRP uses the term incidents to include credible threats.
- The NRP covers other events that require DHS assistance with national coordination but that do not necessarily require a major disaster or emergency declaration under the Stafford Act.
- **The Benefit: The NRP provides a clear approach--one way of doing business--for Stafford Act and non-Stafford Act incidents.**

Briefer Note: Additional information is presented on the next visual about the criteria used for determining an Incident of National Significance.



Visual



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Page 4

Explain that the NRP bases the definition of Incidents of National Significance on situations related to the below four criteria set forth in HSPD-5. (Emphasize the underlined words to highlight the broad scope of the NRP.)

1) A Federal department or agency acting under its own authority has requested the assistance of the Secretary of Homeland Security.

2) The resources of State and local authorities are overwhelmed and Federal assistance has been requested by the appropriate State and local authorities. Examples include:

- Major disasters or emergencies as defined under the Stafford Act; and
- **Catastrophic incidents.** A catastrophic incident is any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism, that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions.

For Incidents of National Significance that are Presidentially declared disasters or emergencies, Federal support to States is delivered in accordance with relevant provisions of the Stafford Act. Note that while all Presidentially declared disasters and emergencies under the Stafford Act are considered Incidents of National Significance, not all Incidents of National Significance necessarily result in disaster or emergency declarations under the Stafford Act.

3) More than one Federal department or agency has become substantially involved in responding to an incident. Examples include:

- Credible threats, indications, or warnings of imminent terrorist attack, or acts of terrorism directed domestically against the people, property, environment, or political or legal institutions of the United States or its territories or possessions; and
- Threats or incidents related to high-profile, large-scale events that present high-probability targets such as National Special Security Events (NSSEs) and other special events as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with other Federal departments and agencies.

4) The Secretary of Homeland Security has been directed to assume responsibility for managing the domestic incident by the President.



Visual



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NRP Reference

Page 5, Section IV

Emphasize that the NRP addresses threats and incidents by coordinating: (**Briefer Note:** It is important to explain that the NRP's scope is much broader than the Federal Response Plan. The NRP covers incident prevention through mechanisms such as information sharing. In the NRP, pre-incident activities play a critical predominant role. When it comes to terrorism, prevention is the goal.)

- **Pre-incident** activities such as information sharing, threat identification, planning, and readiness exercises.
- **Incident** activities that include life-saving missions and critical infrastructure support protection.
- **Post-incident** activities to help people and communities recover and rebuild for a safer future.

Explain that the NRP covers the full spectrum of incident management actions including: (**Briefer Note:** Take some time to explain that the traditional definitions of these terms have been expanded to be consistent with the NRP's emphasis on pre-incident activities.)

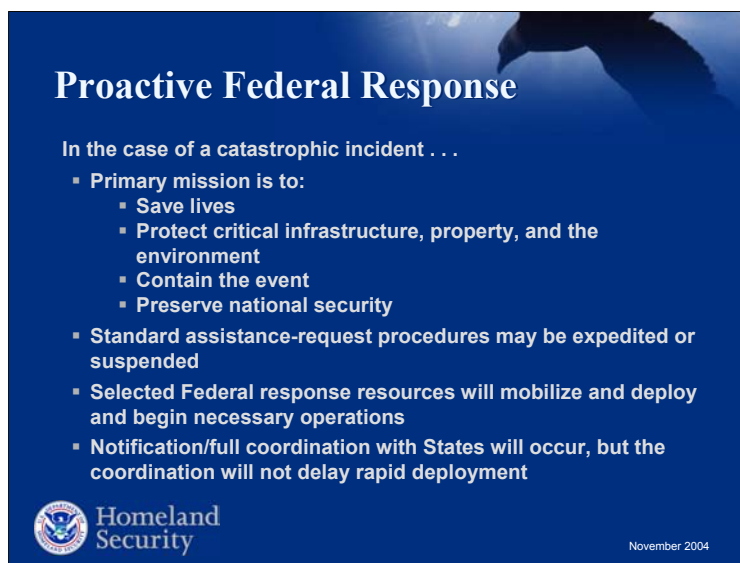
Preparedness. The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process involving efforts at all levels of government and between government and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources.

Prevention. Actions taken to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions taken to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations, heightened inspections, improved surveillance, and interconnections of health and disease prevention among people, domestic animals, and wildlife.

Response. Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of incident mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include: applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into the nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes, immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Recovery. The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans for impacted communities and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs that identify needs and define resources, provide housing and promote restoration, address long-term care and treatment of affected persons, implement additional measures for community restoration, incorporate mitigation measures and techniques (as feasible), evaluate the incident to identify lessons learned, and develop initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

Mitigation. Activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often developed in accordance with lessons learned from prior incidents. Mitigation can include efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss and injury.



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NRP Reference

Page 43

Explain that protocols for proactive Federal response are most likely to be implemented for catastrophic events involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-yield explosive weapons of mass destruction, or large-magnitude earthquakes or other natural or technological disasters in or near heavily populated areas.

Definition: “A **catastrophic event** is any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism, that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions.”

Present the following guiding principles for proactive Federal response:

- The primary mission is to save lives; protect critical infrastructure, property, and the environment; contain the event; and preserve national security.
- Standard procedures regarding requests for assistance may be expedited or, under extreme circumstances, suspended in the immediate aftermath of an event of catastrophic magnitude.
- Identified Federal response resources will mobilize and deploy and begin necessary operations as required to commence life-safety activities.

Additional Background Information for Presenters


The NRP Catastrophic Incident Supplement (described in the Catastrophic Incident Annex) addresses resource and procedural implications of catastrophic events to ensure the rapid and efficient delivery of resources and assets, including special teams, equipment, and supplies that provide critical lifesaving support and incident containment capabilities. These procedures include:

- The pre-identification of Federal assets and capabilities;
- The strategic location of pre-identified assets for rapid deployment; and
- The use of pre-scripted mission assignments, or individual agency authority and funding, to expedite deployment upon notification by DHS (in accordance with procedures established in the NRP Catastrophic Incident Supplement) of a potential catastrophic event.




Federal-to-Federal Support

- A Federal entity with primary responsibility and statutory authority for an incident that needs support or assistance beyond its normal operations may request DHS coordination and facilitation through the NRP
- Generally, this support is funded by the Federal entity with primary responsibility and statutory authority for the incident, according to the Economy Act, unless other statutory authorities exist



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NRP Reference

Page 7

Explain that one new element of the National Response Plan is that it provides a mechanism for Federal-to-Federal support. Present the following key points:

- A Federal entity with primary responsibility and statutory authority for handling an incident (i.e., the requesting agency) that needs support or assistance beyond its normal operations may request DHS coordination and facilitation through the NRP.
- Generally, the requesting agency provides funding for the incident in accordance with provisions of the Economy Act, unless other statutory authorities exist.
- DHS coordinates assistance using the multiagency coordination structures in the NRP and in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- Because Federal-to-Federal support does not fall under the Stafford Act, a Federal Resource Coordinator (FRC) would be appointed.

In accordance with HSPD-5, Federal departments and agencies are expected to provide their full and prompt cooperation, available resources, and support, as appropriate and consistent with their own responsibilities for protecting our national security, to the Secretary of Homeland Security in the exercise of responsibilities and missions as the principal Federal official for domestic incident management.

Additional Information for Presenters

- **Stafford Act Declarations:** FEMA uses the mission assignment as an inter-/intra-agency document to secure the provision of goods and services pursuant to a Stafford Act declaration. FEMA uses the ESF Mission Assignment Subtasking Request as a tool for primary agencies to authorize work by supporting agencies in accordance with specific mission assignments. (See www.fema.gov/ofm and "Additional Mission Assignment Guidance for Stafford Act Declarations" for more information.)
- **Non-Stafford Act Incidents of National Significance:** Federal agencies participating in the NRP may request and provide Federal-to-Federal support by executing inter-/intra-agency reimbursable agreements, in accordance with the Economy Act (31 U.S.C. 1535) or other applicable authorities. Federal agencies providing mutual aid support may request reimbursement from the requesting agency for eligible expenditures.



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NRP Reference

Pages xi - xiii

If the audience has copies of the NRP, ask the participants to turn to Pages xi - xiii while you review the following elements of the plan:

- The **Base Plan** describes the structure and processes comprising a national approach to domestic incident management designed to integrate the efforts and resources of Federal, State, local, tribal, private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations. The Base Plan includes planning assumptions, roles and responsibilities, concept of operations, preparedness guidelines, and plan maintenance instructions.
- The **Appendixes** provide detailed supporting information, including definitions, acronyms, authorities, and a compendium of national interagency plans.
- The **Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes** detail the missions, policies, structures, and responsibilities of Federal agencies for coordinating resource and programmatic support to States and other Federal agencies or other jurisdictions and entities during Incidents of National Significance. Additional information is presented later on the ESFs.
- The **Support Annexes** provide guidance and describe the functional processes and administrative requirements necessary to ensure efficient and effective implementation of NRP incident management objectives. Support Annexes include: Financial Management, International Coordination, Logistics Management, Private Sector Coordination, Public Affairs, Science and Technology, Tribal Relations, Volunteer and Donations Management, and Worker Safety and Health.

Important Changes

- **Private Sector Coordination:** Provides mechanism to ensure coordination with the private sector and nongovernmental organizations so that they can contribute as full partners. Establishes position of Infrastructure Liaison.
- **International Affairs:** Provides guidance on working with international and cross-border issues. Provides a structure to facilitate U.S. assistance to international incidents.
- **Worker Safety:** Builds on OSHA's lessons learned from 9/11 to ensure worker safety and health.
- The **Incident Annexes** address contingency or hazard situations requiring specialized application of the NRP. The Incident Annexes describe the missions, policies, responsibilities, and coordination processes that govern the interaction of public and private entities engaged in incident management and emergency response operations. These annexes address the following types of incidents: Biological, Catastrophic, Cyber, Food and Agriculture, Nuclear/Radiological, Oil and Hazardous Materials, and Terrorism Law Enforcement and Investigation. Note that cyber incidents are being addressed for the first time in an all-hazards plan.
Note: If time permits, allow the audience to become acquainted with how the NRP is organized.



Visual



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Pages 8 - 14

Note: This section of the briefing covers Section III of the Base Plan (pages 8 - 14). You may want to review these pages to prepare to present the information in this part of the briefing.



Visual

Roles

The NRP describes the roles and responsibilities of:

- State, Local, and Tribal Responders
- The Department of Homeland Security and Other Federal Departments
- Nongovernmental Organizations
- The Private Sector and Citizen Groups



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NRP Reference

Pages 8 - 14

Transition to the next section of the briefing by noting that the NRP provides the framework for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private sector; and nongovernmental organizations to work together to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from Incidents of National Significance.



Visual



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Pages 8 - 14

Videos will start automatically. Click once on the image to restart the video. After showing the video, ask if the participants have any comments. Use the transcript below to review the main points presented in the video.

Video Transcript

Arlington County's After-Action Report from the September 11th attack on the Pentagon states personal and professional relationships that cross organizational and jurisdictional boundaries are important and should be established, reinforced, and nurtured.

Building on lessons learned, the NRP recognizes that clear roles and responsibilities help save lives. Under the NRP, many of the Federal, State, local, and tribal incident management roles remain the same. In addition to these traditional roles, the NRP establishes mechanisms for pre-incident prevention and preparedness, including information-sharing at all levels of government and with the private sector. Improved coordination and information-sharing are key to preventing terrorist attacks and better managing the full range of threats we face. The NRP emphasizes the contributions of the private sector, including nongovernmental organizations, business, industry, and citizen groups.

The private sector may be called upon to provide resources such as specialized teams, equipment, and advanced technologies. Private-sector owners or operators can help prevent incidents through information-sharing, while strong partnerships with citizen groups and organizations make communities safer, stronger, and better prepared. To support these partnerships, laws and presidential directives mandate certain Federal agency roles.

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 designates the Department of Homeland Security as a focal point regarding natural and manmade crises and emergency planning. The Secretary of Homeland Security is responsible for coordinating Federal incident management, with an emphasis on threat identification and prevention. As our chief law enforcement officer, the Attorney General has lead responsibility for criminal investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats. The Secretary of Defense may authorize Defense Support of Civil Authorities to support the Federal response to potential or actual Incidents of National Significance. And, the Secretary of State is responsible for coordinating international activities to protect U.S. citizens and interests overseas.


During an Incident of National Significance, Federal departments and agencies, together with other NRP signatories, provide full and prompt cooperation, available resources, and support consistent with their authorities. These valuable resources serve as coordinators and primary and support agencies within the Emergency Support Functions. And, they assume key roles specified in the NRP Support and Incident Annexes. The roles and responsibilities defined in the NRP serve to unify and enhance our Nation's incident management capabilities.



Visual

State, Local, & Tribal Governments

- State, local, and tribal responders are first to arrive and last to leave
- The Governor, Local Chief Executive Officer, and Tribal Chief Executive Officer are responsible for the public safety and welfare
- When State resources and capabilities are overwhelmed, Governors may request Federal assistance under a Presidential disaster or emergency declaration
- In some cases, Tribal Chief Executive Officers may deal directly with the Federal Government

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NRP Reference

Page 8

Summarize the following key points:

- Police, fire, public health and medical, emergency management, public works, environmental responders, and other personnel are often the first to arrive and the last to leave an incident site. In some instances, a Federal agency in the local area may act as a first responder, and the local assets of Federal agencies may be used to advise or assist State or local officials in accordance with agency authorities and procedures.
- As a State's chief executive, the Governor is responsible for the public safety and welfare of the people of that State or territory. The Governor:
 - Is responsible for coordinating State resources to address the full spectrum of actions to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from incidents in an all-hazards context to include terrorism, natural disasters, accidents, and other contingencies;
 - Encourages participation in mutual aid and implements authorities for the State to enter into mutual aid agreements with other States, tribes, and territories to facilitate resource sharing; and
 - Requests Federal assistance when it becomes clear that State or tribal capabilities will be insufficient or have been exceeded or exhausted.
- A mayor, city, or county manager, as a jurisdiction's chief executive, is responsible for the public safety and welfare of the people of that jurisdiction. The Local Chief Executive Officer:
 - Is responsible for coordinating local resources to address the full spectrum of actions to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from incidents involving all hazards including terrorism, natural disasters, accidents, and other contingencies;
 - Negotiates and enters into mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions to facilitate resource sharing; and
 - Requests State and, if necessary, Federal assistance through the Governor of the State when the jurisdiction's capabilities have been exceeded or exhausted.
- The Tribal Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the public safety and welfare of the people of that tribe. The Tribal Chief Executive Officer, as authorized by tribal government:
 - Is responsible for coordinating tribal resources to address the full spectrum of actions to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from incidents involving all hazards including terrorism, natural disasters, accidents, and other contingencies;
 - Can request State and Federal assistance through the Governor of the State when the tribe's capabilities have been exceeded or exhausted; and
 - Can elect to deal directly with the Federal Government based on existing authorities and resources.



Visual

Private-Sector Coordination

Private-sector organizations support the NRP by:

- Sharing information, identifying risks, and performing vulnerability assessments
- Developing emergency response and business continuity plans
- Enhancing their overall readiness
- Donating or otherwise providing goods and services to assist in response to and recovery from an incident

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NRP Reference

Pages 13 & 14

Explain that the role, responsibilities, and participation of the private sector during Incidents of National Significance vary based on the nature of the organization and the type and impact of the incident. Private-sector organizations support the NRP (voluntarily or to comply with applicable laws and regulations) by:

- Sharing information with the Government,
- Identifying risks,
- Performing vulnerability assessments,
- Developing emergency response and business continuity plans,
- Enhancing their overall readiness,
- Implementing appropriate prevention and protection programs, and
- Donating or otherwise providing goods and services through contractual arrangement or government purchases to assist in response to and recovery from an incident.

Note that this annex:

- Establishes the Infrastructure Liaison position. The Infrastructure Liaison focuses on the broad impacts and status of actions relating to affected Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources, as opposed to the direct provision of goods or services. Restoration of critical infrastructure and operational coordination with impacted telecommunications, energy, and other utilities and systems is conducted through the established ESFs.
- Does not alter existing private-sector responsibilities for emergency management under the law. Existing contractual or other legal relationships between Federal agencies and the private sector are not supplanted by this annex.
- Does not describe the roles and interfaces of volunteer and nongovernmental organizations. This information is covered in the Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex.



Visual

The slide is titled "HSPD-5 Roles & Responsibilities" and features a blue background with a silhouette of a person's head in the upper right corner. It lists the roles of four federal departments: Department of Homeland Security, Department of Justice, Department of Defense, and Department of State. Each role is described in a text box next to the department name. The Homeland Security logo is in the bottom left, and the date "November 2004" is in the bottom right.

Department	Role
Department of Homeland Security	Coordinates Federal operations within the United States to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies
Department of Justice	Coordinates the law enforcement activities related to terrorist threats and incidents
Department of Defense	Authorizes Defense Support of Civil Authorities for domestic incidents
Department of State	Coordinates international response activities relating to domestic incidents and for the protection of U.S. citizens and U.S. interests overseas

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NRP Reference

Pages 9 & 10

Briefly review the following roles using the information provided below. Only present the information relevant to the audience.

- **Secretary of Homeland Security.** Pursuant to HSPD-5, the Secretary of Homeland Security:
 - Is responsible for coordinating Federal operations within the United States to prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies.
 - Serves as the "principal Federal official" for domestic incident management.
 - Coordinates Federal resources utilized in response to or recovery from Incidents of National Significance.
- **Attorney General.** The Attorney General is the chief law enforcement officer in the United States. In accordance with HSPD-5 and other relevant statutes and directives, the Attorney General has lead responsibility for criminal investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats:
 - By individuals or groups inside the United States, or
 - Directed at U.S. citizens or institutions abroad.
- Generally acting through the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Attorney General - in cooperation with other Federal departments and agencies engaged in activities to protect national security - coordinates the activities of the other members of the law enforcement community. Nothing in this plan derogates the Attorney General's status as chief law enforcement officer of the United States.
- **Secretary of Defense.** The Department of Defense (DOD) has significant resources that may be available to support the Federal response to an Incident of National Significance. The Secretary of Defense authorizes Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) for domestic incidents as directed by the President or when consistent with military readiness operations and appropriate under the circumstances and the law. The Secretary of Defense will retain command of military forces under DSCA, as with all other situations and operations. Nothing in this plan impairs or otherwise affects the authority of the Secretary of Defense.
- **Secretary of State.** The Secretary of State is responsible for coordinating international prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities relating to domestic incidents, and for the protection of U.S. citizens and U.S. interests overseas.



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Pages 10 & 11

Present the following key points:

- During an Incident of National Significance, Federal departments and agencies, together with other NRP signatories, provide full and prompt cooperation, available resources, and support consistent with their authorities.
- These valuable resources serve as coordinators and primary and support agencies within the Emergency Support Functions. And, they assume key roles specified in the NRP Support and Incident Annexes. Several Federal agencies have independent authorities to declare disasters or emergencies. These authorities may be exercised concurrently with or become part of a major disaster or emergency declared under the Stafford Act. Some examples of agencies exercising independent authorities include the following scenarios:
 - The Secretary of Agriculture may declare a disaster in certain situations in which a county sustained production loss of 30 percent or greater in a single major enterprise, authorizing emergency loans for physical damages and crop loss.
 - The Administrator of the U.S. Small Business Administration may make a disaster declaration based on physical damage to buildings, machinery, equipment, inventory, homes, and other property as well as economic injury.
 - The Secretary of Commerce may make a declaration of a commercial fisheries failure or fishery resources disaster.
 - The Secretary of Health and Human Services may declare a public health emergency.
 - The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Chief of Engineers may issue a disaster declaration in response to flooding and coastal storms. USACE is authorized to undertake emergency operations and activities.
 - A Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC), designated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), DHS/U.S. Coast Guard (DHS/USCG), DOD, or the Department of Energy (DOE) under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), has the authority to direct response efforts at the scene of a discharge or release of oil, hazardous substance, pollutants, or contaminants, depending on the substance and location and source of release.



Visual

Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)

- Serve as the coordination mechanism to provide assistance to:
 - State, local, and tribal governments
 - Federal departments and agencies conducting missions of primary Federal responsibility
- Provide staffing and resources for the incident management structures
- May be selectively activated for both Stafford Act and non-Stafford Act incidents
- Include designated coordinators and primary and support agencies

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Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Page 11

Present the following key points:

- The NRP applies a functional approach that groups the capabilities of Federal departments, agencies, and other signatories into Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) to provide the planning, support, resources, program implementation, and emergency services that are most likely to be needed during Incidents of National Significance. ESFs serve as the coordination mechanism to provide assistance to State, local, and tribal governments or to Federal departments and agencies conducting missions of primary Federal responsibility.
- The ESFs provide staffing resources for the NRP organizational structures described in the next sections of the briefing.
- The Federal response to actual or potential Incidents of National Significance is typically provided through the full or partial activation of the ESF structure as necessary. It is possible that an Incident of National Significance can be adequately addressed by DHS and other Federal agencies through activation of certain NRP elements without the activation of ESFs.
- The term “lead federal agency” (LFA) is no longer used.



Visual

Emergency Support Functions

- ESF #1 - Transportation
- ESF #2 - Communications
- ESF #3 - Public Works and Engineering
- ESF #4 - Firefighting
- ESF #5 - Emergency Management
- ESF #6 - Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services
- ESF #7 - Resource Support
- ESF #8 - Public Health and Medical Services
- ESF #9 - Urban Search and Rescue
- ESF #10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
- ESF #11 - Agriculture and Natural Resources
- ESF #12 - Energy
- ESF #13 - Public Safety and Security
- ESF #14 - Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation
- ESF #15 - External Affairs

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NRP Reference

Pages 11 & 12

ESF Annex Intro

Explain that each ESF is composed of an ESF coordinator and primary/support agencies.

- **ESF Coordinator:** The agency that has ongoing responsibilities throughout the prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation phases of incident management for the particular ESF. The ESF coordinating agency is responsible for steady-state planning, preparedness, and other activities.
- **Primary Agencies:** The NRP identifies primary agencies on the basis of authorities, resources, and capabilities.
- **Support Agencies:** Support agencies are assigned based on resources and capabilities in a given functional area. The resources provided by the ESFs reflect the resource typing categories identified in the NIMS.

Agency	Emergency Support Functions														
	#1 - Transportation	#2 - Communications	#3 - Public Works and Engineering	#4 - Firefighting	#5 - Emergency Management	#6 - Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services	#7 - Resource Support	#8 - Public Health and Medical Services	#9 - Urban Search and Rescue	#10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response	#11 - Agriculture and Natural Resources	#12 - Energy	#13 - Public Safety and Security	#14 - Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation	#15 - External Affairs
USDA			S		S	S		S		S	C/P	S		P	S
USDA/FS	S	S	S	C/P	S	S	S	S	S	S		S	S		
DOC	S	S	S	S	S		S		S	S	S	S	S	P/S	S
DOD	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
DOD/USACE			C/P	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
ED					S										S
DOE	S		S		S		S	S		S	S	C/P	S	S	S
HHS			S		S	S		C/P	S	S	S			P/S	S
DHS	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	C/P	P/S	C
DHS/EPR/FEMA		S	P		C/P	C/P			C/P	S			C/P/S	C/P	P
DHS/NCS		C/P										S			
DHS/USCG	S		S	S				S	S	P			S		
HUD					S	S								P	S
DOJ	S	S	S	S	S	S				S	P	S	S	S	S
DOJ	S				S	S		S	S	S	S		C/P/S		S
DOL			S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		S	S

C = ESF coordinator

P = Primary agency

S = Support agency

- ESFs are expected to support one another in carrying out their respective roles and responsibilities.

Refer the audience to the chart on NRP page 12 that summarizes the scope of each ESF.



Visual

**Emergency Support Functions
National Response Plan**

<u>Federal Response Plan</u>	<u>National Response Plan</u>
▪ Transportation	▪ Transportation
▪ Communications	▪ Communications
▪ Public Works and Engineering	▪ Public Works and Engineering
▪ Firefighting	▪ Firefighting
▪ Information and Planning	▪ Emergency Management
▪ Mass Care	▪ Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services
▪ Resource Support	▪ Resource Support
▪ Health and Medical Services	▪ Public Health and Medical Services
▪ Urban Search and Rescue	▪ Urban Search and Rescue
▪ Hazardous Materials	▪ Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
▪ Food	▪ Agriculture and Natural Resources
▪ Energy	▪ Energy
	▪ Public Safety and Security
	▪ Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation
	▪ External Affairs

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NRP Reference

Pages 11 & 12

Refer the participants to the side-by-side comparison of the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). The list on the left shows the ESFs in the previous Federal Response Plan. On the right are listed the ESFs from the National Response Plan.

Note that the following (highlighted) ESFs have been expanded or have been added to the plan:


- Public Works and Engineering
- Emergency Management
- Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services
- Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
- Agriculture and Natural Resources
- Public Safety and Security
- Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation
- External Affairs

Briefer Note: The next visuals provide additional information about the above listed ESFs. This information is most appropriate for audiences who are familiar with the previous Federal Response Plan. You may hide the next slides if the information is not useful to your target audience.




Visual

ESFs: What's New



ESF #3 - Public Works and Engineering

- Designates the Corps of Engineers and FEMA as co-primary agencies
- Addresses infrastructure response and restoration within a single ESF

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NRP Reference

ESF #3 Annex

Explain that ESF #3 - Public Works and Engineering has been revised as follows:

- The Corps of Engineers and FEMA are designated as co-primary agencies.
- The scope of the annex is expanded to address infrastructure response and restoration within a single ESF. Previously these responsibilities were split among different annexes.





Visual

ESFs: What's New

ESF #5 - Emergency Management

- Replaces previous ESF #5 - Information and Planning Annex
- Expands the role of ESF #5 to provide a clear point of coordination for all emergency support functions
- Permits better alignment with State and local partners



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NRP Reference

ESF #5 Annex

Explain that ESF #5 - Emergency Management has been developed based on critical needs identified by State and local partners. Tell the group that the new annex:

- Replaces previous ESF #5 - Information and Planning Annex
- Assigns FEMA as the coordinating agency.
- Expands the role of ESF #5 to provide a clear point of coordination for all emergency support functions.
- Permits better alignment with State and local partners.

Emphasize that with the broader focus of the National Response Plan on homeland security, this ESF needs to provide a clear point of coordination for all of the emergency support functions that may be activated in response to an Incident of National Significance.



Visual

ESFs: What's New

ESF #6 - Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services

- Expands the previous Mass Care ESF to address the requirements of victims in Incidents of National Significance
- Supports State, regional, local, and tribal government and nongovernmental organization efforts to address the nonmedical mass care, housing, and human services needs of individuals and/or families

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NRP Reference

ESF #6 Annex

Explain that ESF #6 - Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services:

- Expands the previous Mass Care ESF to address the requirements of victims in Incidents of National Significance.
- Supports State, regional, local, and tribal government and nongovernmental organization efforts to address the following types of needs/services:
 - **Mass Care** involves the coordination of nonmedical mass care services to include sheltering of victims, organizing feeding operations, providing emergency first aid at designated sites, collecting and providing information on victims to family members, and coordinating bulk distribution of emergency relief items.
 - **Housing** is the provision of assistance for short- and long-term housing needs of victims.
 - **Human Services** include providing victim-related recovery efforts such as counseling, identifying support for persons with special needs, expediting processing of new Federal benefits claims, assisting in collecting crime victim compensation for acts of terrorism, and expediting mail services in affected areas.

The new and revised ESF #6 Annex is designed to improve the overall delivery of services to disaster victims of all types of Incidents of National Significance. FEMA is the coordinating agency.



Visual

ESFs: What's New

ESF #11 - Agriculture and Natural Resources

- Revamps the previous Food ESF to address agriculture and natural resources issues related to Incidents of National Significance
- Supports State, local, and tribal authorities and other Federal agency efforts to:
 - Provide nutrition assistance
 - Control and eradicate animal and plant disease outbreaks
 - Assure food safety and food security
 - Protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties

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NRP Reference ESF #11 Annex

Explain that ESF #11 - Agriculture and Natural Resources:

- Revamps the previous Food ESF to address agriculture and natural resources issues related to Incidents of National Significance.
- Supports State, local, and tribal authorities and other Federal agency efforts to:
 - Provide nutrition assistance.
 - Control and eradicate animal and plant disease outbreaks.
 - Assure food safety and food security.
 - Protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties.

Point out that the addition of ESF #11 is a major breakthrough and achievement of the National Response Plan. This new annex addresses agriculture and natural resource issues that were not addressed under the Federal Response Plan. USDA is the coordinating agency for ESF #11. USDA and DOI are co-primary agencies for ESF #11.




Visual

New ESFs

ESF #13 - Public Safety and Security

- Provides a mechanism for coordinating and providing support including noninvestigative law enforcement, public safety, and security capabilities
- Integrates Federal public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of pre- and post-incident management activities:
 - Force and critical infrastructure protection
 - Security planning and technical assistance
 - Technology support
 - Public safety

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NRP Reference

ESF #13 Annex

Explain that the new ESF #13 - Public Safety and Security:

- Provides a mechanism for coordinating and providing Federal-to-Federal support or Federal support to State and local authorities to include noninvestigative law enforcement, public safety, and security capabilities and resources during Incidents of National Significance.
- Has capabilities to support incident management requirements including force and critical infrastructure protection, security planning and technical assistance, technology support, and public safety in both pre-incident and post-incident situations. Definition: **Critical Infrastructures.** Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.
- Generally is activated in situations requiring extensive assistance to provide public safety and security and where State and local government resources are overwhelmed or are inadequate, or in pre-incident or post-incident situations that require protective solutions or capabilities unique to the Federal Government.

ESF #13 activities should not be confused with the activities described in the NRP Terrorism Law Enforcement and Investigative Annex. As the lead law enforcement official in the United States, the Attorney General, generally acting through the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), maintains the lead for criminal investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats by individuals or groups inside the United States, or directed at U.S. citizens or institutions abroad.

ESF #13 activities are separate and distinct, and should be fully coordinated with other activities conducted as part of the Attorney General's overall criminal investigation and law enforcement responsibilities.

DHS and DOJ serve as coordinating and co-primary agencies for ESF #13.



Visual

New ESFs

ESF #14 - Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation

- Provides support framework for helping communities recover from the long-term consequences of an Incident of National Significance
- Ensures that the process of rebuilding communities is initiated at the beginning of a response
- Helps communities rebuild in a safer, stronger, and smarter way
- Incorporates mitigation efforts to reduce or eliminate risk from future incidents

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NRP Reference

ESF #14 Annex

Explain that the new ESF #14 - Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation:

- Provides a framework for Federal Government support to State, regional, local, and tribal governments, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector designed to enable community recovery from the long-term consequences of an Incident of National Significance.
- Coordinates support through available programs and resources of Federal departments and agencies to enable community recovery, especially long-term community recovery, and to reduce or eliminate risk from future incidents, where feasible.

Note that this new ESF #14:

- Helps ensure that the process to rebuild communities is initiated from the beginning of a response.
- Replaces the ad hoc process of establishing Recovery Task Forces with a systematic approach to helping communities rebuild safer, stronger, and smarter.
- Oversees that mitigation programs will be incorporated into the recovery and rebuilding process.

Below is additional background information about ESF #14:

- Based on an assessment of incident impacts, ESF #14 support may vary depending on the magnitude and type of incident and the potential for long-term and severe consequences.
- ESF #14 will most likely be activated for large-scale or catastrophic incidents that require Federal assistance to address significant long-term impacts in the affected area (e.g., impacts on housing, businesses and employment, community infrastructure, and social services).
- Federal agencies continue to provide recovery assistance under independent authorities to State, local, and tribal governments; the private sector; and individuals, while coordinating activities and assessments of need for additional assistance through the ESF #14 coordinator.
- ESF #14 excludes economic policymaking and economic stabilization. The National Economic Council and the Council of Economic Advisors develop all national economic stabilization policy.
- FEMA serves as the coordinating agency for ESF #14.





Visual

New ESFs

ESF #15 - External Affairs

- Implements the Joint Information System concept
- Establishes mechanisms for delivery of accurate, coordinated, and timely information to the public and other key audiences
- Provides the resource support and mechanisms to implement the National Response Plan's "Incident Communications Emergency Policy and Procedures" described in the NRP Public Affairs Support Annex



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NRP Reference ESF #15 Annex

Explain that the new ESF #15 - External Affairs:

- Ensures that sufficient Federal assets are deployed to the field during an Incident of National Significance to provide accurate, coordinated, and timely information to affected audiences, including governments, media, the private sector, and the local populace.
- Provides the resource support and mechanisms to implement the National Response Plan - Incident Communications Emergency Policy and Procedures (NRP-ICEPP) described in the NRP Public Affairs Support Annex.
- Coordinates Federal actions to provide the required external affairs support to Federal, State, local, and tribal incident management elements. This annex details the establishment of support positions to coordinate communications to various audiences.
- Applies to all Federal departments and agencies that may require public affairs support or whose public affairs assets may be employed during an Incident of National Significance.

Note that ESF #15 is coordinated by DHS and is organized into the following functional components: Public Affairs, Community Relations, Congressional Affairs, International Affairs, State and Local Coordination, and Tribal Affairs.



Visual



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference Support Annexes

Refer the participants to the list of Support Annexes displayed on the visual.

Explain that the Support Annexes focus on common functional and administrative processes that are overarching in nature and applicable to nearly every type of incident.

Present the following key highlights of the Support Annexes:

- **Financial Management.** In addition to the traditional funding processes under the Stafford Act, the Financial Management Annex utilizes a similar process for funding Federal-to-Federal Support. This is made possible by a Memorandum of Agreement for Federal Mutual Aid included as part of the annex.
- **International Coordination.** The International Coordination Annex includes the utilization of NRP processes for coordination of support to an overseas incident (if recommended by DOS).
- **Logistics Support Annex.** This annex integrates the logistics functions performed in support of the NRP elements and the various ESFs that contribute to the overall logistics support for Incidents of National Significance.
- **Private Sector Coordination.** This annex describes the activities needed to ensure effective coordination with private sector (including the Nation's critical infrastructure, key resources, and other business and industry components) during Incidents of National Significance. (Additional information is presented on this annex in an upcoming visual.)
- **Science and Technology.** The Homeland Security Strategy and Homeland Security Act highlighted the importance of ensuring integration of the Nation's science and technology resources to improve and enhance prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities. This annex provides mechanisms for coordination and integration into the Response Structure. It provides the structure for critical support through all of the NRP components – IIMG, HSOC, NRCC, JFO, ESFs, and the processes described in each of the Incident Annexes.
- **Public Affairs.** This annex outlines the coordination and interagency message development and delivery mechanisms required for implementation of the Joint Information System described in the NIMS. This support annex is linked to the resource coordination mechanism described in ESF 15 – External Affairs.
- **Tribal Relations.** This annex provides clear guidance on working with federally recognized tribes during Incidents of National Significance.
- **Volunteer and Donations Management.** Volunteers are an important incident management component. This annex provides guidance on coordinating volunteer and donated resources.
- **Worker Safety and Health.** Built on lessons learned from 9/11, the annex provides a coordinated approach to ensuring consistent support for Incidents of National Significance.



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference Incident Annexes

Refer the participants to the list of Incident Annexes displayed on the visual.

Explain that the Incident Annexes describe the specialized application of the NRP for certain hazard scenarios. Each annex explains unique authorities pertinent to that incident, the specific actions that may result, and any special policies that may apply.

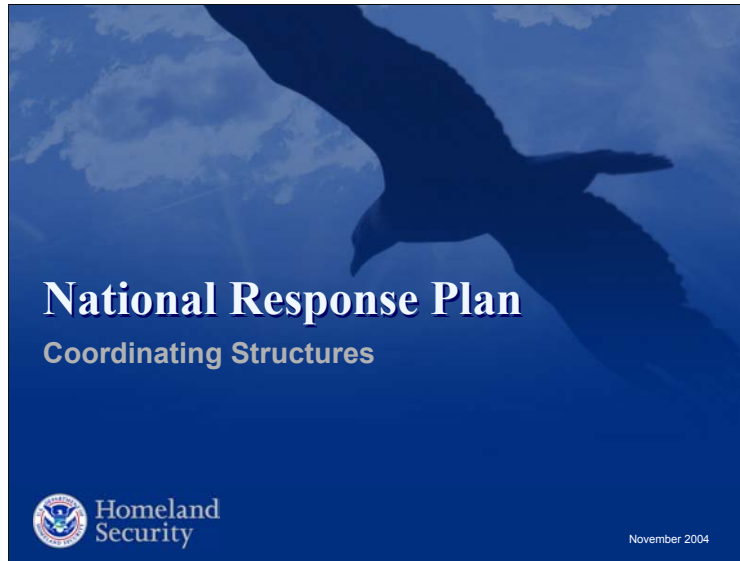
Review the following key points:

- The **Biological Incident Annex** outlines response actions for a biological terrorism event, pandemic influenza, emerging infectious disease, or novel pathogen outbreak.
- The **Catastrophic Incident Annex** Provides a clear starting point for Federal, State, local, and private-sector planning for catastrophic events. Ensures the expedited delivery of lifesaving Federal resources and that capabilities are available for deployment in case of a catastrophic event. This Annex is supplemented by a more detailed NRP Catastrophic Incident Supplement (For Official Use Only) that will be published independently of the NRP Base Plan and annexes.
- The **Cyber Incident Annex** outlines policies and procedures for the response to cyber incidents that impact critical national processes and the national economy.
- The **Food and Agriculture Incident Annex** is planned for a subsequent version of the plan.
- The **Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex** revises and replaces the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP). This annex provides guidelines for radiological incidents that are considered Incidents of National Significance, and for those that fall below the threshold of an Incident of National Significance.
- The **Oil and Hazardous Materials Incident Annex** outlines the processes and coordination for the response to oil spills and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants; and the concurrent implementation of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) and the NRP.
- The **Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex** revises and replaces the U.S. Government Domestic Terrorism Concept of Operations Plan (CONPLAN). The annex describes the coordination of law enforcement and investigation efforts during terrorist incidents.

In a complex incident, it is possible that several Incident Annexes would be implemented simultaneously. The annexes are designed to work together synergistically.



Visual



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Pages 15 - 28

Note: This section of the briefing covers the first portion of Section IV of the Base Plan (pages 15 - 28). You may want to review these pages to prepare to present the information in this part of the briefing.



Visual

The slide has a blue background with a silhouette of a person in the top right corner. It features the title 'NRP Coordinating Structures' in white. Below the title are two bullet points in white text. At the bottom left is the Homeland Security logo, and at the bottom right is a small photo of two men in uniform, one with 'FBI' on his cap and the other with 'FEMA' on his vest. The date 'November 2004' is in the bottom right corner.

NRP Coordinating Structures

- Enable execution of the responsibilities of the President through the appropriate Federal departments and agencies
- Integrate Federal, State, local, tribal, nongovernmental organization, and private-sector efforts into a comprehensive national approach to domestic incident management

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NRP Reference

Pages 15 & 16

Present the following key points:

- Federal coordinating structures, processes, and protocols are employed to manage Incidents of National Significance.
- These coordinating structures and processes are designed to:
 - Enable execution of the responsibilities of the President through the appropriate Federal departments and agencies, and
 - Integrate Federal, State, local, tribal, nongovernmental organization, and private-sector efforts into a comprehensive national approach to domestic incident management.



Visual



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Pages 15 - 28

Videos will start automatically. Click once on the image to restart the video. After showing the video, ask if the participants have any comments. Use the transcript below to review the main points presented in the video.

Video Transcript

As you learned earlier, a basic premise of the NRP is that incidents are generally handled at the lowest jurisdictional level possible. Police, fire, public health and medical, emergency management, and other personnel are responsible for incident management at the local level.

The Incident Command Post coordinates response activities with support from local and State Emergency Operations Centers. In some instances, a Federal agency may act as a first responder and may provide direction or assistance consistent with its specific statutory authorities and responsibilities.

During actual or potential Incidents of National Significance, the Secretary of Homeland Security is responsible for overall coordination of Federal incident management activities. The Secretary utilizes multiagency coordination structures, as defined in the National Incident Management System, at the national, regional, and field levels to coordinate efforts and provide appropriate support.

At the national level, incident information-sharing, operational coordination, and deployment of Federal resources are coordinated by the Homeland Security Operations Center, referred to as the HSOC. Strategic-level interagency incident management coordination and course-of-action development are supported by the Interagency Incident Management Group, or IIMG. The IIMG also serves as an advisory body to the Secretary of Homeland Security.

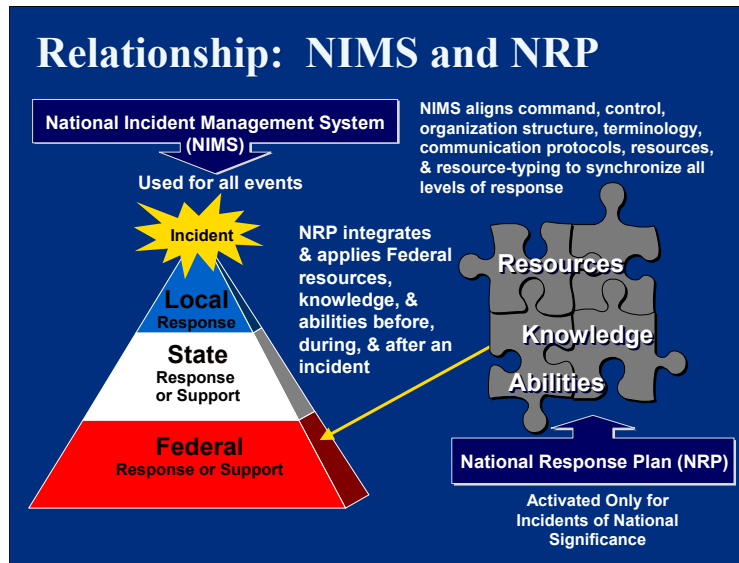
The National Response Coordination Center works closely with the HSOC and IIMG to coordinate the deployment of Federal resources and to support the efforts of regional and field components. At the regional level, interagency resource coordination and multiagency incident support are provided by the Regional Response Coordination Center.

At the local level, the Joint Field Office, or JFO, is a temporary Federal facility established in or near the affected jurisdictions during Incidents of National Significance. The JFO serves as a central point of coordination for Federal support to incident management activities.

NRP coordinating structures are designed to support the complete spectrum of incident management activities including prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.



Visual



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

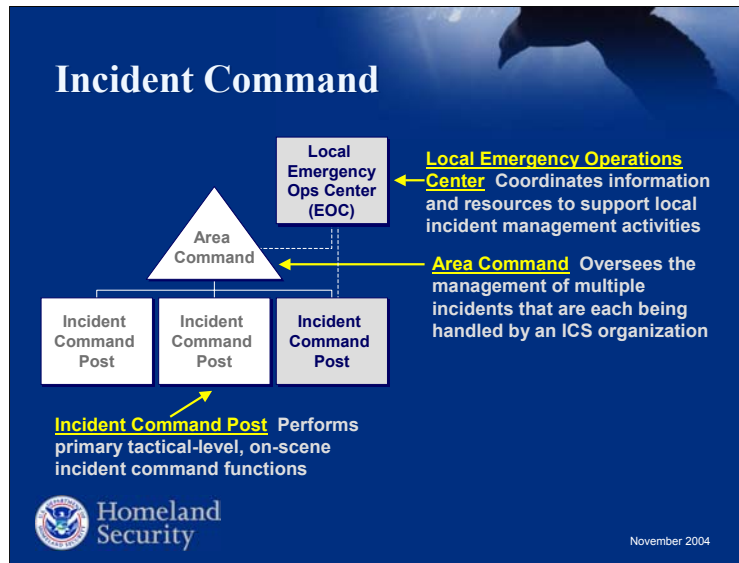
Pages 19 - 21

Using the graphic representation on the visual, present the following key points:

- The National Incident Management System (NIMS):
 - Is a consistent, nationwide approach for Federal, State, tribal, and local governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.
 - Aligns command, control, organization structure, terminology, communication protocols, resources, and resource-typing for synchronization of response efforts at all echelons of government.
 - **Is used for all events.**
- The National Response Plan (NRP):
 - Is an all-hazards plan for integrating and applying Federal resources before, during, and after an incident.
 - Is activated only for Incidents of National Significance.



Visual



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Pages 17 - 24

Review the following incident command structures:

- **Incident Command Post (ICP).** The field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions are performed.
- **Local Emergency Operations Center (EOC).** The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support local incident management activities normally takes place.
- **Area Command.** An organization established to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed. Area Command may be established at an EOC facility or at some location other than an ICP.



Visual



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Pages 17 - 28

Tell the participants that multiagency coordination centers/EOCs provide central locations for operational information sharing and resource coordination in support of on-scene efforts.

Explain that at the “field level” the following multiagency coordination centers/EOCs operate:

- **Local Emergency Operations Center (EOC).** The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support local incident management activities normally takes place.
- **State Emergency Operations Center (EOC).** The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support State incident management activities normally takes place.
- **Joint Field Office (JFO).** The JFO is a temporary Federal facility established locally to coordinate operational Federal assistance activities to the affected jurisdiction(s) during Incidents of National Significance. The JFO is a multiagency center that provides a central point of coordination for Federal, State, local, tribal, nongovernmental, and private-sector organizations with primary responsibility for threat response and incident support and coordination. The JFO enables the effective and efficient coordination of Federal incident-related prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions. The JFO replaces the Disaster Field Office (DFO) and accommodates all entities (or their designated representatives) essential to incident management, information-sharing, and the delivery of disaster assistance and other support.



Visual



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Pages 17 - 24

Explain that at the regional and national levels, the following multiagency coordination centers/EOCs operate:

- **Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC).** The RRCC is a standing facility operated by FEMA that is activated to coordinate regional response efforts, establish Federal priorities, and implement local Federal program support. The RRCC establishes communications with the affected State emergency management agency and the National Response Coordination Center, coordinates deployment of the Emergency Response Team-Advance Element (ERT-A) to field locations, assesses damage information, develops situation reports, and issues initial mission assignments.

The RRCC operates until a JFO is established in the field and/or the Principal Federal Officer, Federal Coordinating Officer, or Federal Resource Coordinator can assume their NRP coordination responsibilities. The RRCC replaces the Regional Operations Center (ROC).

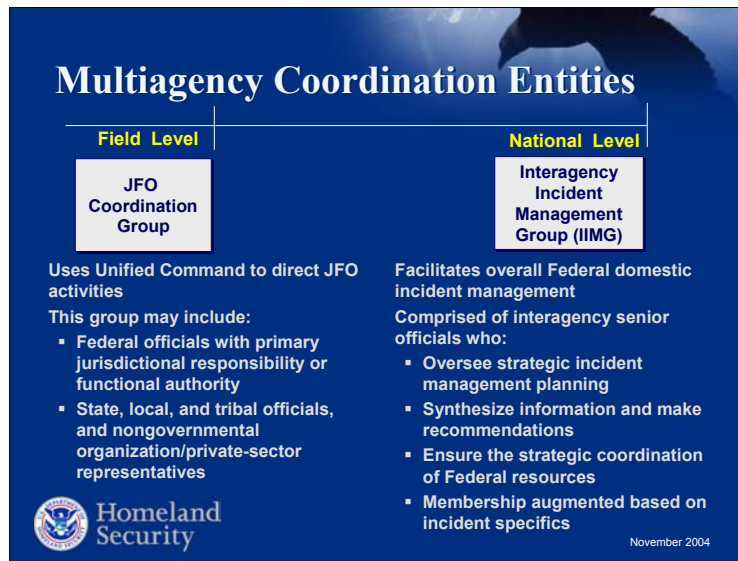
- **Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC).** The HSOC is the primary national hub for domestic incident management operational coordination and situational awareness. The HSOC is a standing 24/7 interagency organization fusing law enforcement, national intelligence, emergency response, and private-sector reporting. The HSOC facilitates homeland security information-sharing and operational coordination with other Federal, State, local, tribal, and nongovernment EOCs.

The HSOC also coordinates with the **Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC)**. The FBI SIOC is the focal point and operational control center for all Federal intelligence, law enforcement, and investigative law enforcement activities related to domestic terrorist incidents or credible threats, including leading attribution investigations. The SIOC maintains direct connectivity with the HSOC and IIMG. The SIOC, located at FBI Headquarters, supports the FBI's mission in leading efforts of the law enforcement community to detect, prevent, preempt, and disrupt terrorist attacks against the United States.

- **National Response Coordination Center (NRCC).** The NRCC is a multiagency center that provides overall Federal response coordination for Incidents of National Significance and emergency management program implementation (including both Stafford Act and non-Stafford Act incidents). FEMA maintains the NRCC as a functional component of the HSOC in support of incident management operations. The NRCC replaces the Emergency Support Team (EST).



Visual



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Pages 22 & 33

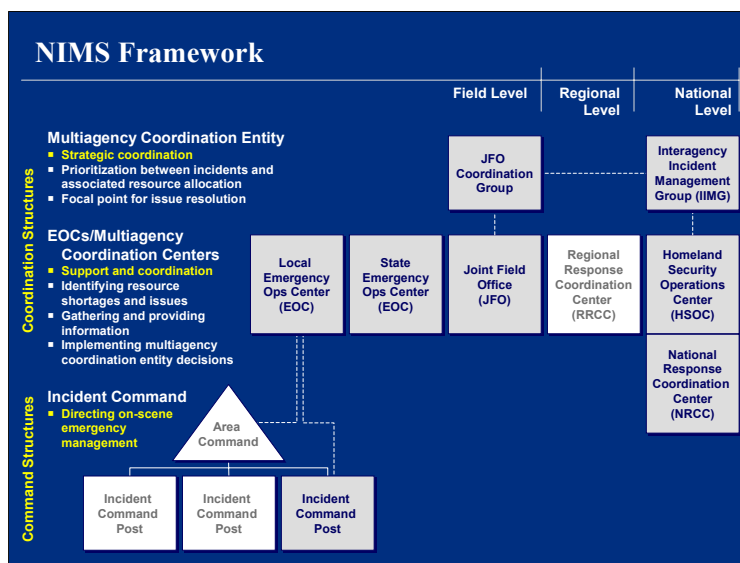
Present the following key points:

- Multiagency coordination entities aid in establishing priorities among the incidents and associated resource allocations, resolving agency policy conflicts, and providing strategic guidance to support incident management activities.
- In accordance with NIMS processes, resource and policy issues are addressed at the lowest organizational level practicable. If the issues cannot be resolved at that level, then they are forwarded up to the next level for resolution.
- Within the National Response Plan, the two multiagency entities are:
 - Field Level -- JFO Coordination Group.** Utilizing the NIMS principle of Unified Command, JFO activities are directed by a JFO Coordination Group, which may include Federal officials with primary jurisdictional responsibility or functional authority for the incident. The JFO Coordination Group also includes a limited number of principal State, local, and tribal officials (such as the State Coordinating Officer), as well as nongovernmental and private-sector representatives. The JFO Coordination Group is a multiagency coordination entity and works jointly to establish priorities among the incidents and associated resource allocations, resolve agency policy issues, and provide strategic guidance to support Federal incident management activities. The exact composition of the JFO is dependent on the nature and magnitude of the incident.
 - National Level -- Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG).** The IIMG is a Federal headquarters-level multiagency coordination entity that facilitates Federal domestic incident management for Incidents of National Significance. The Secretary of Homeland Security activates the IIMG based on the nature, severity, magnitude, and complexity of the threat or incident. The Secretary of Homeland Security may activate the IIMG for high-profile, large-scale events that present high-probability targets, such as National Special Security Events (NSSEs) and in heightened threat situations. The IIMG is comprised of senior representatives from DHS components, other Federal departments and agencies, and nongovernmental organizations, as required. The IIMG membership is flexible and can be tailored or task-organized to provide the appropriate subject-matter expertise required for the specific threat or incident. The IIMG expands on the functions performed by the Catastrophic Disaster Response Group (CDRG).

National Response Plan (NRP) Briefing Guide – Federal Partners



Visual



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Pages 19 - 21

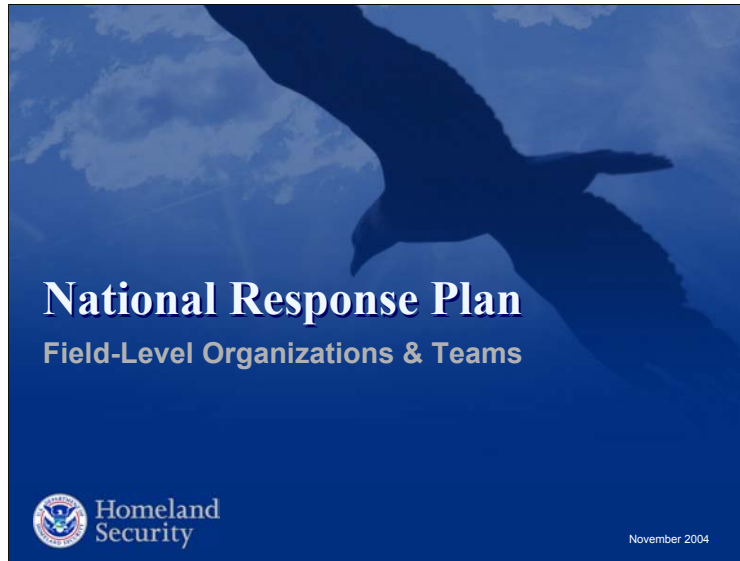
Refer the participants to the chart on page 19 of the National Response Plan. Explain that this chart puts together the command and coordination discussed on the previous visuals. Note if you are not planning to hand out complete copies of the plan, it is recommended that you provide a copy of this page.

Tell the participants that the National Response Plan includes a framework for the following types of situations:

- **Terrorist Incidents.** The chart on page 20 depicts the Department of Justice's role working through the FBI's Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC) and the Joint Operations Center (JOC).
- **Federal-to-Federal Support.** The chart on page 21 depicts the coordination structure for Federal-to-Federal support when DHS is coordinating resources to support another Federal agency in non-Stafford Act situations. This chart assumes that incident command is the responsibility of a Federal entity.



Visual



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Pages 28 - 41

Note: This section of the briefing covers the second portion of Section IV of the Base Plan (pages 28 - 41). You may want to review these pages to prepare to present the information in this part of the briefing.



Visual

Field-Level Organizations & Teams

NRP field-level organizations include:

- JFO Coordination Group
- JFO Coordination Staff
- JFO Sections
 - Operations
 - Planning
 - Logistics
 - Finance and Administration
- Incident Command Post
- State and local Emergency Operations Centers



 **Homeland Security**

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Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Pages 28 - 41

Explain that this section of the briefing will cover the field-level organization and teams that support and manage the incident.



Visual



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Pages 28 - 41

Videos will start automatically. Click once on the image to restart the video. After showing the video, ask if the participants have any comments. Use the transcript below to review the main points presented in the video.

Video Transcript

As you learned previously, the Joint Field Office is established locally to coordinate operational Federal assistance activities to the affected jurisdictions during Incidents of National Significance. Also, in the field, the Secretary of Homeland Security is represented by the Principal Federal Official, or PFO.

The PFO ensures that incident management efforts are well coordinated and effective. The PFO does not direct or replace the incident command structure, nor does the PFO have directive authority over other Federal or State officials. For example, during a terrorist incident, the local FBI Special Agent-in-Charge coordinates with other members of the law enforcement community and works in conjunction with the PFO.

The PFO is one member of the JFO Coordination Group. This group also includes either a Federal Coordinating Officer, who manages and coordinates Federal resource support activities related to Stafford Act disasters and emergencies, or a Federal Resource Coordinator, who performs similar functions for Incidents of National Significance that do not involve Stafford Act declarations.

Depending on the incident, other agency officials are added to the Coordination Group, such as the Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official. The JFO Coordination Group also includes:

- The State Coordinating Officer, who manages the State's incident management activities;
- The Governor's Authorized Representative, who represents the Governor; and
- Tribal and local area representatives with authority for incident management.

JFO Coordination Staff members encompass a variety of functions such as safety, legal affairs, and critical infrastructure. Other Coordination Staff members may include external affairs representatives and Defense Coordinating Officers. The JFO organization adapts to the magnitude and complexity of the situation, and incorporates the NIMS principles regarding span of control and organizational structure. This structure includes the following Sections: Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance and Administration.


Although the JFO uses an ICS structure, the JFO does not manage on-scene operations. Rather, incidents are managed at the scene through the Incident Command Post. The State and local Emergency Operations Centers play a critical role in facilitating information-sharing between on-the-scene responders and the JFO, while the JFO supports the broader operations that may extend beyond the incident site.



Visual

Flexible Structure

- The JFO structure adapts to be responsive to various types of threat scenarios and incidents including:
 - Natural Disasters
 - Terrorist Incidents
 - Federal-to-Federal Support
 - National Special Security Events (NSSEs)
- All or portions of JFO structures may be activated based on the nature of the threat or incident

 **Homeland Security**

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Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Pages 1 & 2

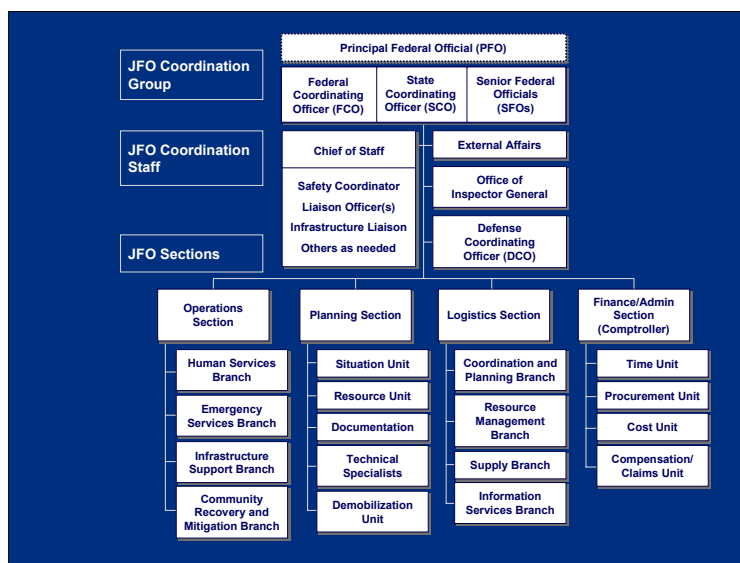
Summarize the following key points:

- The JFO utilizes the scalable organizational structure of the NIMS ICS. The JFO organization adapts to the magnitude and complexity of the situation at hand, and incorporates the NIMS principles regarding span of control and organizational structure.
- Although the JFO uses an ICS structure, the JFO does not manage on-scene operations. Instead, the JFO focuses on providing support to on-scene efforts and conducting broader support operations that may extend beyond the incident site.
- Personnel from Federal departments and agencies, other jurisdictional entities, and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations provide staffing for the JFO, generally through their respective ESFs.

National Response Plan (NRP) Briefing Guide – Federal Partners



Visual



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Pages 29 - 32

Refer the participants to the chart in Figure 6 (page 29) of the National Response Plan. Explain that this chart shows a sample JFO organization during natural disasters. Note if you are not planning to hand out complete copies of the plan, it is recommended that you provide a copy of this page.

Ask the participants to familiarize themselves with the chart. Point out that the next visuals cover selected JFO functions.

Tell the participants that the National Response Plan includes possible JFO organizational structures for various types of threat scenarios and incidents.

The Infrastructure Liaison Position under the Chief of Staff coordinates with critical infrastructure elements, in both the public and private sectors.



Visual

Principal Federal Official

- Designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security
- Ensures that incident management efforts are maximized through effective and efficient coordination
- Provides a primary point of contact and situational awareness locally for the Secretary of Homeland Security
- Provides a channel for media and public communications and an interface with appropriate jurisdictional officials

Principal Federal Official (PFO)		
Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)	State Coordinating Officer (SCO)	Senior Federal Officials (SFOs)

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Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Pages 33 & 34

Present the following key points:

- When the situation warrants, a Principal Federal Official (PFO) may be designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security. The Secretary is not restricted to DHS officials when selecting a PFO. The PFO and supporting staff will be collocated with other Federal entities established to support incident management activities at the local level. Whenever possible, all these entities will be collocated at the JFO. If the PFO cannot arrive at the incident site immediately, the Secretary may designate an "initial PFO" to serve in an interim capacity.
- Depending on the magnitude of the disaster, a PFO may not always be designated, in which case the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) will provide the Federal lead.
- The PFO:
 - Facilitates Federal support to the established Incident Command System (ICS) Unified Command structure and coordinates overall Federal incident management and assistance activities.
 - Ensures that incident management efforts are maximized through effective and efficient coordination.
 - Provides a primary point of contact and situational awareness locally for the Secretary of Homeland Security.
 - Provides a channel for media and public communications and an interface with appropriate jurisdictional officials pertaining to the incident.
- **Additional Background Information for Presenters:** The specific PFO roles and responsibilities include:
 - Representing the Secretary of Homeland Security as the lead Federal official;
 - Ensuring overall coordination of Federal domestic incident management and resource allocation activities;
 - Ensuring the seamless integration of Federal activities in support of and in coordination with State, local, and tribal requirements;
 - Providing strategic guidance to Federal entities;
 - Facilitating interagency conflict resolution as necessary;
 - Serving as a primary, although not exclusive, point of contact for Federal interface with State, local, and tribal senior elected/appointed officials, the media, and the private sector;
 - Providing real-time incident information to the Secretary of Homeland Security through the HSOC and the IIMG, as required;
 - Coordinating response resource needs between multiple incidents as necessary, or as directed by the Secretary of Homeland Security;
 - Coordinating the overall Federal strategy locally to ensure consistency of Federal interagency communications to the public;
 - Ensuring that adequate connectivity is maintained between the JFO and the HSOC; local, county, State, and regional EOCs; nongovernmental EOCs; and relevant elements of the private sector; and
 - Participating in ongoing steady-state preparedness efforts (as appropriate for PFOs designated in a "pre-incident" mode when a threat can be ascribed to a particular geographic area).




Principal Federal Official

The PFO does NOT:

- ☒ Become the Incident Commander
- ☒ Direct or replace the incident command structure
- ☒ Have directive authority over the Senior Federal Law Enforcement Officer (SFLEO), Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO), or other Federal and State officials

Principal Federal Official (PFO)		
Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)	State Coordinating Officer (SCO)	Senior Federal Officials (SFOs)

 **Homeland Security**

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Instructor Notes



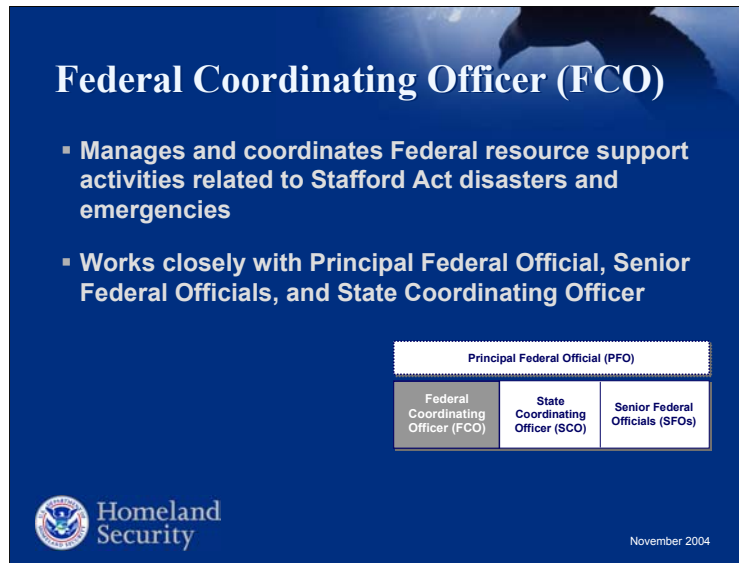
NRP Reference

Page 33

Take time to emphasize that the the PFO does NOT:

- Become the Incident Commander.
- Direct or replace the incident command structure established at the incident.
- Have directive authority over the Senior Federal Law Enforcement Officer (SFLEO), Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO), or other Federal and State officials.

Note: Because of the graphical representation of the JFO Coordination Group, many people assume that there is a direct reporting relationship. It is important to explain that the PFO does not have directive authority over the other JFO Coordination Group members. Rather, the PFO works in collaboration with other Federal, State, local, and tribal officials.



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Pages 34 & 35

Present the following key points:

- The Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) manages and coordinates Federal resource support activities related to Stafford Act disasters and emergencies.
- The FCO:
 - Assists the Unified Command and/or the Area Command.
 - Works closely with the Principal Federal Official (PFO), Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official (SFLEO), and other Senior Federal Officials (SFOs).
- In Stafford Act situations where a PFO has not been assigned, the FCO provides overall coordination for the Federal components of the JFO and works in partnership with the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) to determine and satisfy State and local assistance requirements.
- The Federal Resource Coordinator (FRC) manages Federal resource support activities related to non-Stafford Act Incidents of National Significance when Federal-to-Federal support is requested from DHS by another Federal agency. The FRC is responsible for coordinating the timely delivery of resources to the requesting agency.

In non-Stafford Act situations when a Federal department or agency acting under its own authority has requested the assistance of the Secretary of Homeland Security to obtain support from other Federal departments and agencies, DHS designates an FRC. In these situations, the FRC coordinates support through interagency agreements and memorandums of understanding (MOUs).



Visual



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

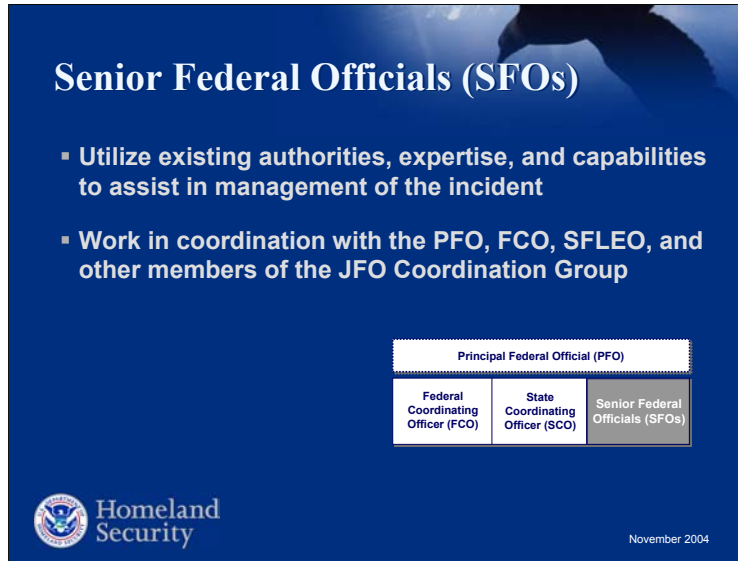
Page 35

Explain that the JFO Coordination Group also includes State representatives such as:

- The State Coordinating Officer (SCO), who serves as the State counterpart to the FCO and manages the State's incident management programs and activities, and
- The Governor's Authorized Representative, who represents the Governor of the impacted State.

Point out that the JFO Coordination Group may also include tribal and/or local area representatives with primary statutory authority for incident management.


Under the Stafford Act, additional participants, as well as roles and responsibilities, for each disaster are detailed in the FEMA/State Agreement for the specific disaster.



Senior Federal Officials (SFOs)

- Utilize existing authorities, expertise, and capabilities to assist in management of the incident
- Work in coordination with the PFO, FCO, SFLEO, and other members of the JFO Coordination Group

Principal Federal Official (PFO)		
Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)	State Coordinating Officer (SCO)	Senior Federal Officials (SFOs)

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Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Page 35

Explain that the JFO Coordination Group may also include other Senior Federal Officials (SFOs) who represent other Federal departments or agencies with primary statutory responsibility for certain aspects of incident management.

Present the following key points:

- SFOs utilize existing authorities, expertise, and capabilities to assist in management of the incident working in coordination with the PFO, FCO, SFLEO, and other members of the JFO Coordination Group.
- When appropriate, the JFO Coordination Group may also include U.S. Attorneys or other senior officials or their designees from the Department of Justice (DOJ) to provide expert legal counsel.



Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official (SFLEO)

- The senior law enforcement official from the agency with primary jurisdictional responsibility
- Directs intelligence/investigative law enforcement operations
- Supports the law enforcement component of the Unified Command on-scene (in the event of a terrorist incident, this official will normally be the FBI Special Agent-in-Charge (SAC))

Principal Federal Official (PFO)	
Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official (SFLEO)	State Coordinating Officer (SCO)
Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)	Senior Federal Officials (SFOs)

 **Homeland Security**

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Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Page 35

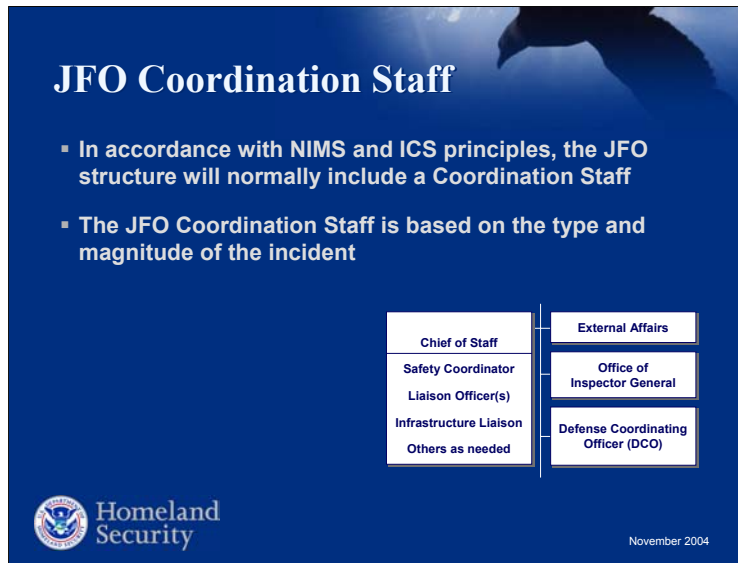
Explain that the JFO Coordination Group will include the Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official (SFLEO) for terrorist incidents.

The SFLEO:

- Is the senior law enforcement official from the agency with primary jurisdictional responsibility as directed by statute, Presidential directive, existing Federal policies, and/or the Attorney General.
- Directs intelligence/investigative law enforcement operations related to the incident and supports the law enforcement component of the Unified Command on-scene. In the event of a terrorist incident, this official will normally be the FBI Special Agent-in-Charge (SAC).



Visual



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Pages 35 & 37

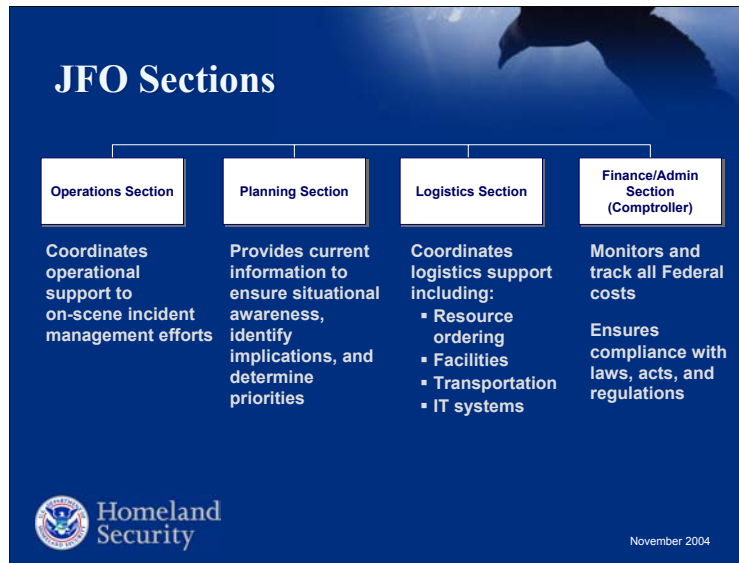
Present the following key points:

- In accordance with NIMS and ICS principles, the JFO structure will normally include a Coordination Staff. The JFO Coordination Group determines the extent of this staffing based on the type and magnitude of the incident.
- The JFO Coordination Staff may include a **Chief of Staff** and representatives providing specialized assistance, which may include support in the following areas: safety, legal counsel, equal rights, security, infrastructure liaison, and other liaisons.
- The **External Affairs Officer** provides support to the JFO leadership in all functions involving communications with external audiences. Resources for the various External Affairs Functions are coordinated through ESF #15.
- If appointed by DOD, the **Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO)** serves as DOD's single point of contact at the JFO.

The DCO may have a Defense Coordinating Element (DCE) consisting of a staff and military liaison officers in order to facilitate coordination and support to activated ESFs. Specific responsibilities of the DCO (subject to modification based on the situation) include processing requirements for military support, forwarding mission assignments to the appropriate military organizations through DOD-designated channels, and assigning military liaisons, as appropriate, to activated ESFs.



Visual



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Pages 37 & 38

Present a summary of the following information about the Joint Field Office Sections:

- **Operations Section.** The Operations Section coordinates operational support to on-scene incident management efforts. Branches may be added or deleted as required, depending on the nature of the incident. The Operations Section also is responsible for coordination with other Federal command posts that may be established to support incident management activities.
- **Planning Section.** The Planning Section provides current information to the JFO Coordination Group to ensure situational awareness, determine cascading effects, identify national implications, and determine specific areas of interest requiring long-term attention. The Planning Section also provides technical and scientific expertise. The Planning Section may also include an HSOC representative who aids in the development of reports for the HSOC and IIMG.
- **Logistics Section.** This section coordinates logistics support that includes:
 - Control and accountability for Federal supplies and equipment;
 - Resource ordering;
 - Delivery of equipment, supplies, and services to the JFO and other field locations;
 - Facility location, setup, space management, building services, and general facility operations;
 - Transportation coordination and fleet management services; and
 - Information and technology systems services, administrative services such as mail management and reproduction, and customer assistance.
- **Finance and Administration Section (Comptroller).** The Finance and Administration Section is responsible for the financial management, monitoring, and tracking of all Federal costs relating to the incident and the functioning of the JFO while adhering to all Federal laws, acts, and regulations.

The position of the Financial and Administration Chief will be exclusively held by a Comptroller who serves as the Senior Financial Advisor to the team leader (e.g., FCO) and represents the coordinating agency's Chief Financial Officer (CFO) as prescribed by the CFO Act of 1990.



Visual



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Pages 37 & 38

Present the following key points:

- In the event of a terrorist incident, the Law Enforcement Investigative Operations Branch/Joint Operations Center (JOC) is established by the FBI SAC to coordinate and direct law enforcement and criminal investigation activities related to the incident.
- This Branch ensures management and coordination of Federal, State, local, and tribal investigative/law enforcement activities.
- The emphasis of the Law Enforcement Investigative Operations Branch (JOC) is on prevention as well as intelligence collection, investigation, and prosecution of a criminal act. This emphasis includes managing unique tactical issues inherent to a crisis situation (e.g., a hostage situation or terrorist threat).



Visual



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Pages 37 & 38

Present the following key points:

- For National Special Security Events (NSSEs), a third branch, the Security Operations Branch, or Multiagency Command Center (MACC), may be added to coordinate protection and site security efforts.
- In these situations, the Operations Section Chief is designated by mutual agreement of the JFO Coordination Group based on the agency with greatest jurisdictional involvement and statutory authority for the current incident priorities. The agency providing the Operations Section Chief may change over time as incident priorities change.

Note: The Multiagency Command Center (MACC) is an interagency coordination center established by the U.S. Secret Service during NSSEs as a component of the JFO. The MACC serves as the focal point for interagency security planning and coordination, including the coordination of all NSSE-related information from other intra-agency centers (e.g., police command posts, Secret Service security rooms) and other interagency centers (e.g., intelligence operations centers, joint information centers).



Visual

Emergency Response Teams

- **Emergency Response Team (ERT):** principal interagency group that staffs the JFO and includes the:
 - ERT-Advance Element (ERT-A)
 - National Emergency Response Team (ERT-N)
- **Federal Incident Response Support Team (FIRST):** quick and readily deployable resource that serves as a forward component of the ERT-A providing on-scene support to the local incident command
- **Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST):** may be deployed to provide technical support for management of potential or actual terrorist incidents
- **Other Federal Teams:** special teams support incident management and operations

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Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

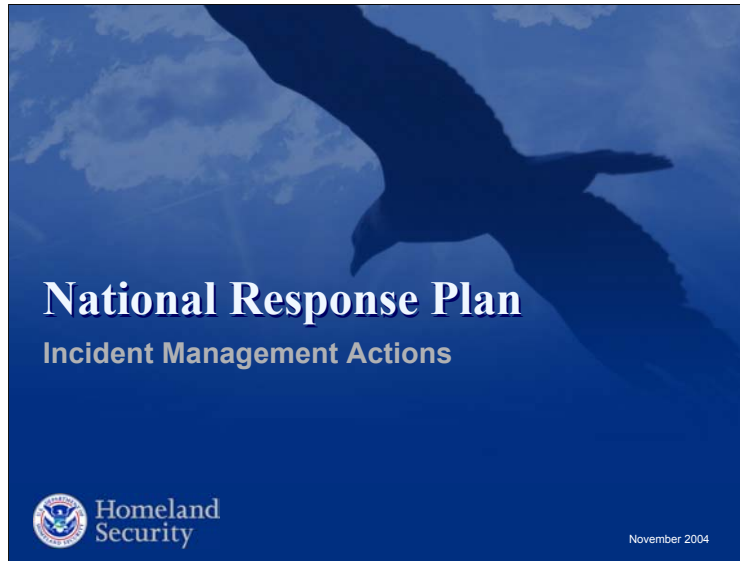
Pages 39 & 41

Note that various teams are available to deploy during incidents or potential incidents to aid in incident management, set up emergency response facilities, or provide specialized expertise and capabilities. Emphasize that all teams are incorporated into the Joint Field Office as soon as it is established. Examples of teams include:

- **Emergency Response Team:** The ERT is the principal interagency group that staffs the JFO in support of the JFO Coordination Group. The ERT is composed of FEMA staff and ESF personnel.
 - **ERT-Advance Element (ERT-A):** The ERT-A conducts assessments, and initiates coordination with the State and initial deployment of Federal resources.
 - **National Emergency Response Team (ERT-N):** The National Emergency Response Team (ERT-N) deploys for large-scale, high-impact events, or as required. An ERT-N may pre-deploy based on threat conditions. The Secretary of Homeland Security determines the need for ERT-N deployment, coordinating the plans with the affected region and other Federal agencies.
- **Federal Incident Response Support Team (FIRST):** The FIRST is a forward component of the ERT-A that provides on-scene support to the local Incident Command or Area Command structure in order to facilitate an integrated interjurisdictional response. The FIRST is designed to be a quick and readily deployable resource to support the Federal response to Incidents of National Significance. Upon the subsequent deployment of an ERT, the FIRST integrates into the JFO Operations Section.
- **Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST):** The DEST may be deployed to provide technical support for management of potential or actual terrorist incidents. Based upon a credible threat assessment, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, may request authorization through the White House to deploy the DEST. Upon arrival at the JFO or critical incident location, the DEST may act as a stand-alone advisory team to the FBI SAC providing required technical assistance or recommended operational courses of action.
- **Other Federal Teams:** There are numerous special teams available to support incident management and disaster response and recovery operations. Examples include: The Nuclear Incident Response Team (NIRT), Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs), HHS Secretary's Emergency Response Team, DOL/OSHA's Specialized Response Teams, Veterinarian Medical Assistance Teams (VMATs), Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams (DMORTs), National Medical Response Teams (NMRTs), Science and Technical Advisory and Response Teams (STARTs), Donations Coordination Teams, Urban Search and Rescue (US&R), and Domestic Animal and Wildlife Emergency Response Teams.



Visual



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Pages 46 - 57

Note: This section of the briefing covers Section IV of the Base Plan (pages 46 - 57). You may want to review these pages to prepare to present the information in this part of the briefing.



Visual



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Pages 46 & 47

Summarize the following key points:

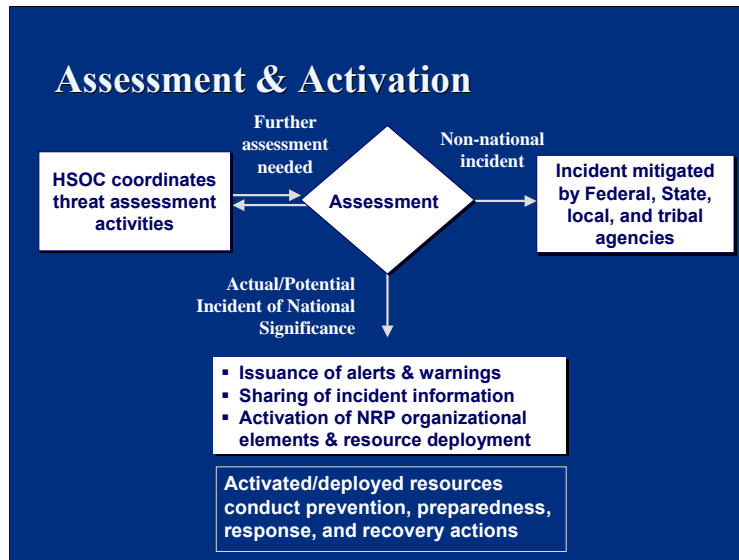
- The Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC) maintains daily situational awareness to identify and monitor threats or potential threats inside, on, or approaching the borders of the United States.
- Federal, State, local, tribal, private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations report threats, incidents, and potential incidents using established communications and reporting channels.
- The HSOC receives threat and operational information regarding incidents or potential incidents and makes an initial determination to initiate the coordination of Federal information-sharing and incident management activities.

Review the following reporting requirements:

- **Federal, State, tribal, private-sector, and nongovernmental Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs)** report incident information to the HSOC. In most situations, incident information will be reported using existing mechanisms to State or Federal operations centers, which will in turn report the information to the HSOC.
- Information regarding potential terrorist threats normally is reported initially to a local or regional Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) and, subsequently, from the **FBI Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC)** to the HSOC if the FBI deems the threat to be credible.
- **Private-sector and nongovernmental organizations** are encouraged to communicate information regarding actual or potential Incidents of National Significance to the HSOC through existing jurisdictional reporting mechanisms, as well as established information-sharing and analysis organizations (ISAOs).



Visual



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Pages 47 - 50

Summarize the following points:

- Upon receipt of information, the HSOC passes such information to appropriate Federal, State, local, and tribal intelligence and law enforcement agencies. The HSOC also coordinates the assessment of the threat.
- When a threat is credible, the HSOC notifies the Secretary of Homeland Security.
- The HSOC coordinates with the Terrorist Threat Information Center (TTIC), the Terrorist Screening Center (TSC), the FBI, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and similar programs for terrorism-related threat analysis and warning, and disseminates homeland security threat warnings and advisory bulletins.
- For actual or potential Incidents of National Significance, the HSOC reports the situation to the Secretary of Homeland Security and/or senior staff as delegated by the Secretary. This group then determines the need to activate components of the NRP to conduct further assessment of the situation, initiate interagency coordination, share information with affected jurisdictions, and/or initiate deployment of resources.
- Concurrently, the Secretary also makes a determination of whether or not an event meets the criteria established for a potential or actual Incident of National Significance as defined in this plan.

Emphasize that the NRP may be activated for activities such as the issuance of alerts and warning or other prevention actions or sharing information. Not all NRP activation requires traditional response activities.

Remind the audience that the NRP covers the full spectrum of incident management activities providing a consistent way to operate no matter the size, type, or stage of an incident/threat.



Visual



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Pages 46 - 57

Videos will start automatically. Click once on the image to restart the video. After showing the video, ask if the participants have any comments. Use the transcript below to review the main points presented in the video.

Video Transcript

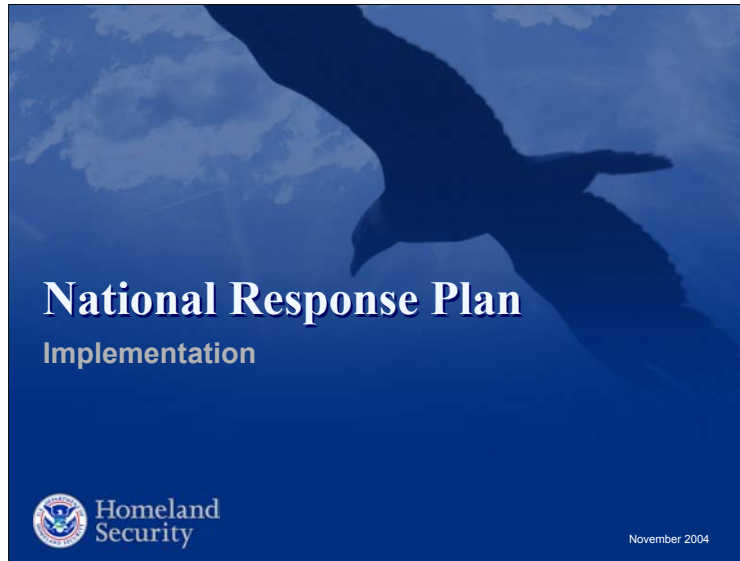
It's just before noontime on a typical workday. DHS, the FBI, and the Intelligence Community have been busy collecting and analyzing new information about a terrorist plot targeting major U.S. cities. Suddenly, open-source news reports begin showing images of a major explosion in downtown Chicago. At the scene, first responders arrive. The Incident Commander begins assessing the scene and reports the initial status to the local emergency operations center, or EOC. The local EOC begins reporting information to the State EOC, which in turn begins exchanging information with the HSOC using established reporting mechanisms. The HSOC notifies the Secretary of Homeland Security, who convenes the IIMG and informs the White House and other Federal departments and agencies. Meanwhile, the Incident Commander, in coordination with the local EOC, begins calling for resources through mutual aid agreements. The HSOC continues receiving information from EPA, HHS, and other Federal agencies through their National Emergency Operations Centers. Simultaneously, an FBI team arrives at the scene and begins working with the Incident Commander. Based on initial assessments, the FBI reports to their Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC) that the explosion appears to be a terrorist event and that early indications suggest radiation may have been released. The SIOC immediately notifies the HSOC, which in turn relays the information to the White House.

The Secretary of Homeland Security declares the bombing an Incident of National Significance and designates a Principal Federal Official who is located in Chicago. The local Incident Commander and FBI Special Agent-in-Charge establish a unified command at the Incident Command Post. In the meantime, the National Response Coordination Center has been working with its regional counterparts to activate needed Emergency Response Teams. These teams will eventually form the Joint Field Office. At the headquarters level, the IIMG members begin assembling, and reports now are trickling in that there has been a second explosion in Dallas. The HSOC works urgently to collect the data needed for the IIMG to advise the Secretary of Homeland Security on the strategic actions needed to protect the country and ensure that critical lifesaving operations have the support they need.

This scenario demonstrates how the NRP interagency coordination and information-sharing mechanisms facilitate communication among all levels of field responders, multiagency coordination centers, and the White House. Teamwork, coordination, and communication allow us to work together to address the complex challenges facing our Nation.



Visual



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Preface

To transition into the implementation topics, note that implementation of the NRP and its supporting protocols will require extensive cooperation, collaboration, and information-sharing across jurisdictions, as well as between the government and the private sector at all levels.

Explain that this section will review the implementation responsibilities of key parties and the required timeframes.

Note that this implementation schedule is differs from implementation of NIMS.



Visual

Implementation

- Transitional Period (0 to 60 days)
 - Modify training
 - Designate staffing of NRP organizational elements
 - Become familiar with NRP structures, processes, and protocols
- Plan Modification (60 to 120 days)
 - Modify existing Federal interagency plans to align with the NRP
 - Conduct necessary training and certification
- Initial Implementation and Testing (120 days to 1 year)
 - Conduct systematic assessments of NRP coordinating structures, processes, and protocols as they are implemented
 - Conduct a 1-year review to assess

Homeland Security

November 2004



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

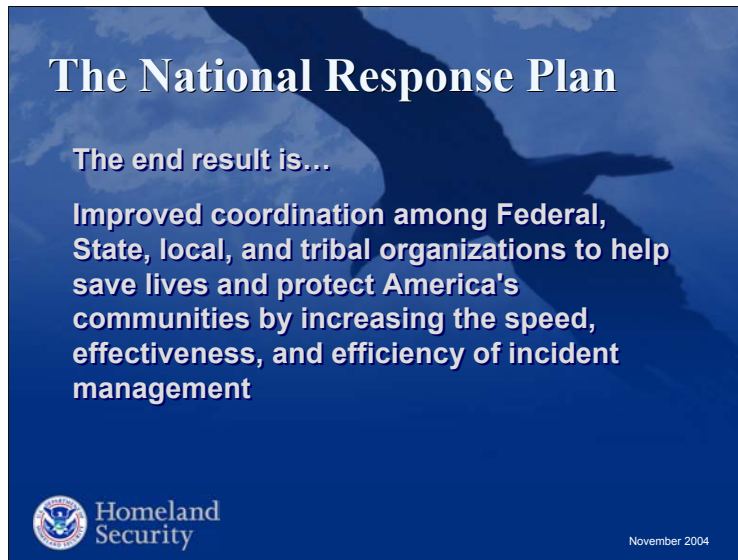
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Summarize the following points about the National Response Plan implementation:

- The National Response Plan (NRP) is effective upon issuance with a phased implementation process during the first year. During the first 120 days of this implementation process, the Initial NRP, Federal Response Plan (FRP), U.S. Government Domestic Terrorism Concept of Operations Plan (CONPLAN), and the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP) remain in effect.
- **Transitional Period (0 to 60 days):** This 60-day timeframe is intended to provide a transitional period for Federal departments and agencies and other organizations to:
 - Modify training,
 - Designate staffing of NRP organizational elements, and
 - Become familiar with NRP structures, processes, and protocols.
- **Plan Modification (60 to 120 days):** This second 60-day timeframe is intended to provide Federal departments and agencies the opportunity to:
 - Modify existing Federal interagency plans to align with the NRP, and
 - Conduct necessary training and certification.
- **Initial Implementation and Testing (120 days to 1 year):** Within 4 months, the NRP is to be fully implemented, and the Initial NRP, FRP, CONPLAN, and FRERP are superseded.

After NRP implementation, DHS will conduct systematic assessments of NRP coordinating structures, processes, and protocols implemented for actual Incidents of National Significance, national-level homeland security exercises, and National Special Security Events. These assessments will gauge the plan's effectiveness in meeting specific objectives outlined in Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5).

At the end of this period, DHS will conduct a 1-year review to assess the implementation process and make recommendations to the Secretary on necessary NRP revisions. Following this initial review, the NRP will begin a deliberate 4-year review and reissuance cycle.



Instructor Notes



NRP Reference

Preface

Summarize by noting that the end result is:

Vastly improved coordination among Federal, State, local, and tribal organizations to help save lives and protect America's communities by increasing the speed, effectiveness, and efficiency of incident management.

Next, conduct a question-and-answer session. **Note:** It is recommended that you have some record of the questions and answers for future reference.